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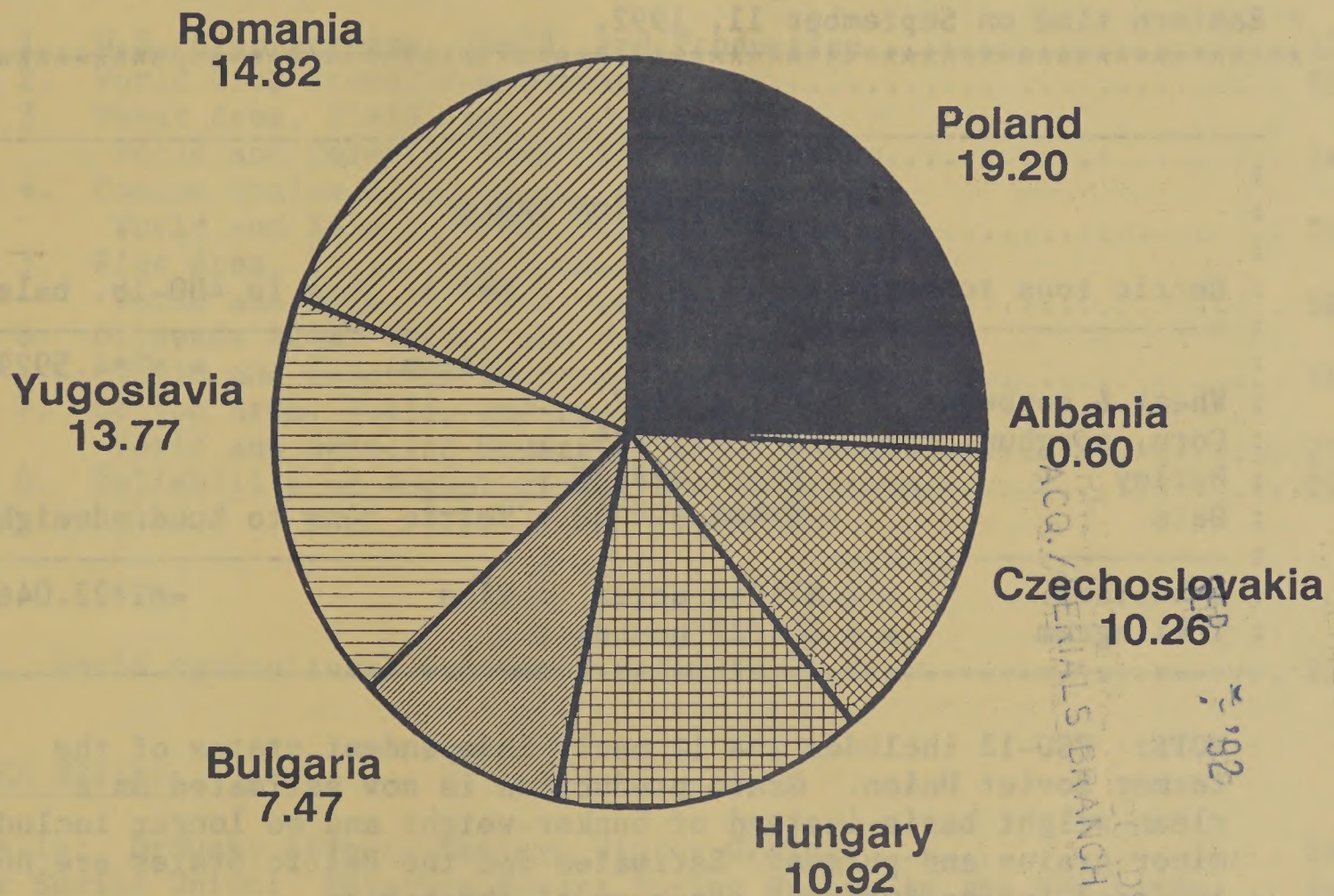
Circular Series
WAP 8-92
August 1992

SLC

World Agricultural Production

Eastern Europe Grain Production 1992/93 Estimate

Million Metric Tons



Production Articles This Month...

Eastern European Grains
Canadian Trip Report
Mexican and Central American Cotton
Indian Sunflowerseed
Brazilian Agricultural Policy
Former Soviet Union Historical Series
Poultry and Eggs in Selected Countries

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. Text and numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-269), August 12, 1992.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 720-0888 or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

 * The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
 * Eastern time on September 11, 1992. *

:			:
:	CONVERSION TABLE		:
:			:
:	Metric tons to bushels	:	Metric tons to 480-lb. bales
:	-----	:	-----
:		:	Cotton = MT*4.592917
:	Wheat & soybeans = MT*36.7437	:	
:	Corn, sorghum, rye = MT*39.36825	:	
:	Barley = MT*45.929625	:	
:	Oats = MT*68.894438	:	Metric tons to hundredweight
:	-----	:	-----
:	1 hectare = 2.471044 acres	:	Rice = MT*22.04622
:	1 kilogram = 2.204622 pounds	:	

NOTE: FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. Grain production is now estimated on a clean-weight basis instead of bunker-weight and no longer includes minor grains and pulses. Estimates for the Baltic States are now included in the "Others" category of the tables.

African Franc Zone countries include Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1992/93

August 1992

WHEAT: World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 539.4 million tons, down 4.4 million or 1 percent from last month and down less than 1 percent from the 1991/92 harvest. Total foreign production is estimated at 475.8 million tons, down 7.2 million or 1 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is forecast at 63.6 million tons, up 2.8 million or 5 percent from last month and up 18 percent from 1991/92. Although spring wheat development was behind schedule in many states, higher yields are expected to result in a record spring wheat harvest.
- o Eastern Europe Production is estimated at 26.9 million tons, down 3.7 million or 12 percent from last month and down 30 percent from 1991/92. Unfavorable weather and disruptions originating from the ongoing economic reforms lowered production prospects across many countries in the region.
- o China Production is estimated at 98.0 million tons, up 3.0 million or 3 percent from last month and up 2 percent from last year. Estimated yield was boosted due to favorable weather for the winter wheat harvest on the North China Plain and favorable spring wheat development in the Northeast.
- o EC-12 Production is estimated at 85.8 million tons, down 2.6 million or 3 percent from last month and down 5 percent from last year. Lower yield prospects in France, Spain, Germany, and Italy more than offset a slight increase in Denmark.
- o Australia Production is estimated at 13.0 million tons, down 2.5 million or 16 percent from last month, but up 23 percent from last year's harvest. Wheat area is estimated lower owing to continuing drought in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. Vegetative development is significantly behind schedule in this region due to poor soil moisture conditions.
- o FSU-12 Production is estimated at 80.9 million tons, down 0.4 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 12 percent from last year. While excellent crop conditions in the New Lands are expected to boost spring wheat yields, a reduction in estimated winter wheat area is projected in Ukraine due to dry weather and a shift to increased corn production.

- o Baltics Production is forecast at 0.8 million tons, down 0.4 million or 36 percent from last month and down 32 percent from last year. Projected yields have been reduced due to a severe drought affecting northern Europe.
- o Other W. Europe Production is estimated at 3.4 million tons, down 0.3 million or 8 percent from last month and down 18 percent from last season. Drought in Sweden lowered the outlook for spring wheat.
- o Argentina Production is forecast at 9.5 million tons, down 0.5 million or 5 percent from last month, but up 6 percent from 1991/92. Area is estimated lower due to poor weather and escalating production costs. Planting is 75 percent complete and yield is projected to be near average.
- o Iraq Production is estimated at 1.2 million tons, up 0.3 million or 33 percent from last month and up 33 percent from last year. An increase in estimated output in the northern rainfed region more than offset a decline in the central irrigated region.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 818.2 million tons, down 5.6 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 2 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 561.6 million tons, down 16.9 million or 3 percent from last month and down 3 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is forecast at 256.6 million tons, up 11.4 million or 5 percent from last month and up 17 percent from last year. Sorghum production is up 44 percent from last year and the highest since 1986. Corn production is up 17 percent from last year. Record corn yields are forecast due to plentiful rainfall and cool temperatures in the corn belt during July, which has produced excellent vegetative growth.
- o FSU-12 Production is forecast at 80.7 million tons, down 4.2 million or 5 percent from last month, but up 10 percent from last year. Extended dry weather in much of the European portion of the former USSR has significantly reduced prospective yields.
- o Baltics Production is forecast at 2.4 million tons, down 1.2 million or 34 percent from last month and down 45 percent from last year. Projected yields have been reduced due to a severe drought throughout northern Europe.

- o Eastern Europe Production is forecast at 50.2 million tons, down 4.3 million or 8 percent from last month and down 22 percent from 1991/92. Unfavorable weather and economic disruptions lowered production prospects.
- o Brazil Production is forecast at 25.8 million tons, down 3.5 million or 12 percent from last month and down 12 percent from 1991/92. A recent Government credit arrangement favors soybeans over corn. The planting of 1992 corn and soybeans will begin in September/October.
- o EC-12 Production is forecast at 80.9 million tons, down 3.2 million or 4 percent from last month and down 10 percent from last year. Barley output is estimated lower in Spain, Germany, France, and Denmark while corn production is estimated higher in France and Italy.
- o Other W. Europe Production is forecast at 9.0 million tons, down 0.8 million or 8 percent from last month and down 27 percent from last year. Continued dry weather in Sweden lowered oats and barley prospects.
- o Turkey Production is forecast at 9.1 million tons, down 0.3 million or 3 percent from last month and down 5 percent from 1991/92. Barley prospects are estimated lower due to early season dryness and cool weather.
- o Iraq Production is forecast at 1.4 million tons, up 0.6 million or 75 percent from last month and up 40 percent from last year. The increase is due to favorable weather for barley in the northern rainfed region.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1992/93 is projected at 351.7 million tons, up 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 1 percent from the 1991/92 crop. Total foreign production is projected at 346.4 million tons, up 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 1 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 5.3 million tons, up marginally from last month and up 5 percent from 1991/92. This is the National Agricultural Statistics Service's first survey based forecast of the year. This production level, if realized, would be the second highest production total of record, falling short of only the 1981 crop.

o Indonesia

Production is estimated at 29.7 million tons, up 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from last year. Area and yield were increased due to favorable rainfall.

OILSEEDS: Total world oilseeds production during 1992/93 is forecast at a record 225.2 million tons, up 2.4 million or 1 percent from last month and up 2 percent from 1991/92. Foreign production during 1992/93 is forecast to be a record 159.4 million tons, down 0.6 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from last year. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 65.8 million tons, up 3.0 million or 5 percent from last month and up 2 percent from 1991/92.

* **Soybeans:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 109.8 million tons, up 3.2 million or 3 percent from last month and up 4 percent from last year. Total foreign soybean production is forecast at 53.2 million tons, up 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 4 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States

Production is estimated at 56.6 million tons, up 2.8 million or 5 percent from last month and up 5 percent from last year. The National Agricultural Statistics Service increased both estimated harvested area and yield.

o Brazil

Production is forecast at 19.3 million tons, up 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month and up 4 percent from 1991/92. Yields are expected to be positively affected by the government's recently announced credit policy.

o Indonesia

Production is estimated at 1.5 million tons, up 0.2 million or 17 percent from July and up 3 percent from 1991/92. Production estimates for 1990/91 and 1991/92 were revised upward due to official statistics. Production for 1992/93 is estimated higher to reflect expected growth.

o Eastern Europe

Production is estimated at 0.3 million tons, down 0.1 million or 24 percent from last month and down 13 percent from 1991/92. Current production is hampered by a combination of poor growing conditions, low input use due to rising prices, and infrastructure problems caused by economic instability -- particularly in Romania and Yugoslavia.

* **Cottonseed:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 35.7 million tons, down 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 3 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 29.9 million tons, down 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 5.8 million tons, down 78,000 tons or 1 percent from last month and down 8 percent from 1991/92. The National Agricultural Statistics Service estimates harvested area at 4.6 million hectares and yield at 1.25 metric tons per hectare.

- o FSU-12 Production is estimated at 4.1 million tons, down 0.1 million or 3 percent from last month and down 6 percent from last year. Cooler-than-normal weather during June and early July in the Central Asian republics is expected to reduce yield.

- * Peanuts: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 22.5 million tons, up 0.1 million or 1 percent from last month, but down marginally from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.5 million tons, up marginally from last month and up less than 1 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:
 - o United States Production is estimated at 2.1 million tons, up 0.1 million or 7 percent from last month, but down 8 percent from 1991/92. The National Agricultural Statistics Service estimates harvested area at 0.71 million hectares, down 13 percent from last year, but yield is expected up 7 percent, to 2.92 metric tons per hectare.

- * Sunflowerseed: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 22.2 million tons, up 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month and up 8 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.9 million tons, up 0.4 million or 2 percent from last month and up 10 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:
 - o United States Production is estimated at 1.3 million tons, up marginally from last month, but down 21 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated at 0.8 million hectares, down 23 percent from last year, but yield is up 3 percent from 1991/92, to 1.56 metric tons per hectare.

 - o FSU-12 Production is estimated at 6.1 million tons, down 0.4 million or 6 percent from last month, but up 8 percent from last year. Hot, dry weather in key sunflowerseed regions of Moldova and central Ukraine is expected to reduce yield.

 - o EC-12 Production is estimated at 4.3 million tons, up 0.1 million or 3 percent from last month and up 10 percent from 1991/92. Growing conditions in Germany's major sunflower growing area have been favorable, with widespread July rainfall. Also, German sunflower area is estimated higher.

- o Eastern Europe Production is estimated at 2.1 million tons, down 0.1 million or 5 percent from last month and down 6 percent from 1991/92. Current production is hampered by a combination of poor growing conditions, low input use due to rising prices, and infrastructure problems caused by economic instability, particularly in Romania and Yugoslavia.

- * Rapeseed: World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 26.8 million tons, down 0.4 million or 2 percent from last month and down 6 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 26.7 million tons, down 0.4 million or 2 percent from last month and down 6 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:
 - o United States Production is estimated at 84,000 tons, up 1,000 tons or 1 percent from last year.
 - o Eastern Europe Production is estimated at 1.3 million tons, down 0.1 million or 8 percent from July and down 20 percent from 1991/92. Current production is hampered by a combination of poor growing conditions, low input use due to rising prices, and infrastructure problems caused by economic instability, particularly in Poland and Czechoslovakia.
 - o EC-12 Production is estimated at 6.4 million tons, down 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month and down 12 percent from 1991/92. Rapeseed yield in France is expected to suffer due to hot weather and fungal damage. Production in Denmark was again lowered due to continuing dry weather.
 - o FSU-12 Production is estimated at 0.4 million tons, down 0.1 million or 19 percent from last month and down 27 percent from last year. Yield is expected to be significantly reduced due to an extended drought in portions of European Russia.

- * Copra: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 4.5 million tons, up 45,000 tons or 1 percent from last month, but down 2 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

- * Palm Kernels: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 3.6 million tons, down 40,000 tons or 1 percent from last month, but up 4 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

- * Palm Oil: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 12.1 million tons, down 0.1 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 4 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

o Indonesia

Production is estimated at 3.0 million tons, down 0.1 million or 3 percent from July, but up 5 percent from a revised 1991/92 estimate. Official estimates for 1990/91 and 1991/92 palm oil production were lowered and the 1992/93 estimate was adjusted to reflect the new production series.

COTTON: World cotton production in 1992/93 is projected at 93.1 million bales. This estimate is up 0.3 million bales or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 2 percent from the 1991/92 record crop. Total foreign production is projected at 76.6 million bales, down 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 1 percent from last year's record harvest. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States

Production is estimated at 16.5 million bales, up 0.5 million or 3 percent from last month, but down 6 percent from last year. According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service, cotton fruit count (squares and bolls) is well above last year in the Delta States and in the western portion of the cotton belt. Yields are expected to average 780 kilograms per hectare, up 7 percent from 1991/92. The 6-percent production drop from 1991/92 is due largely to abandoned acreage in Texas.

o FSU-12

Production is estimated at 10.5 million bales, down 0.3 million or 2 percent from last month and down 5 percent from last year. Cooler-than-normal weather during June and early July is expected to reduce yield.

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

1/ Except for estimated rye production, all estimates are from the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service for 1990/91, 1991/92 and 1992/93. Production and yield estimates for rye are from the USDA Interagency Commodity Estimates Committee.

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 2

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	North America		Europe			FSU-12 3/	Asia				South America		Selected Other			All Other Countries		
		United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe		Eastern Europe	China	India	Indonesia	Pakistan	Thailand	Argentina	Brazil	Australia		South Africa	Turkey
—Million metric tons—																			
<u>Wheat</u>																			
1990/91	589.3	514.8	74.5	32.7	3.9	84.7	5.1	41.3	100.3	98.2	49.9	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.9	3.1	15.1	1.7	18.5
1991/92 prel.	541.5	487.6	53.9	31.9	3.7	89.9	4.1	38.3	72.3	96.0	54.5	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.0	3.0	10.6	2.2	18.2
1992/93 proj.																			
July	543.8	483.0	60.7	28.5	3.5	88.4	3.7	30.6	81.3	95.0	54.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	10.0	3.5	15.5	1.2	17.7
August	539.4	475.8	63.6	28.5	3.5	85.8	3.4	26.9	80.9	98.0	54.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.5	3.5	13.0	1.1	17.6
<u>Coarse Grains</u>																			
1990/91	821.4	590.7	230.7	25.4	18.4	84.0	13.7	51.4	99.4	111.7	32.9	5.2	2.8	4.1	10.8	24.4	6.7	8.9	81.6
1991/92 prel.	799.7	581.2	218.5	21.8	17.6	89.4	12.3	64.5	73.1	112.3	29.1	5.3	2.3	3.8	14.2	29.3	7.9	3.3	85.3
1992/93 proj.																			
July	823.8	578.5	245.2	21.4	16.8	84.0	9.8	54.4	84.9	109.9	33.0	5.3	2.2	3.8	13.0	29.3	7.5	8.5	85.3
August	818.2	561.6	256.6	21.4	16.8	80.9	9.0	50.2	80.7	109.9	33.0	5.3	2.2	3.8	13.0	25.8	7.5	8.5	84.6
<u>Rice (Milled)</u>																			
1990/91	352.1	347.0	5.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.4	132.5	74.6	29.4	3.3	11.3	0.3	6.5	0.5	0.0	23.8
1991/92 prel.	347.0	341.9	5.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	128.7	71.0	28.8	3.2	13.4	0.4	7.3	0.7	0.0	24.0
1992/93 proj.																			
July	351.4	346.2	5.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	129.5	73.0	29.4	3.2	13.2	0.3	7.1	0.6	0.0	24.1
August	351.7	346.4	5.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	129.5	73.0	29.7	3.2	13.2	0.3	7.1	0.6	0.0	24.1
<u>Total Grains 1/</u>																			
1990/91	1,762.8	1,452.5	310.3	58.1	22.5	170.3	18.8	92.7	201.1	342.4	157.3	34.6	20.5	15.4	22.0	33.9	22.3	10.6	204.5
1991/92 prel.	1,688.1	1,410.7	277.4	53.7	21.5	180.8	16.4	102.8	146.7	337.0	154.7	34.1	20.1	17.2	23.6	39.6	19.2	5.5	211.6
1992/93 proj.																			
July	1,719.0	1,407.7	311.3	49.9	20.5	173.9	13.4	85.1	167.7	334.4	160.0	34.7	20.0	17.0	23.3	39.9	23.6	9.7	209.0
August	1,709.3	1,383.8	325.5	49.9	20.4	168.1	12.4	77.1	162.9	336.6	158.0	34.1	20.0	17.2	22.8	39.6	21.2	9.6	211.6
<u>Oilseeds 2/</u>																			
1990/91	216.0	155.5	60.6	4.7	1.0	12.9	0.7	4.2	12.8	33.3	20.0	2.3	3.6	0.8	16.8	17.1	1.1	0.9	21.2
1991/92 prel.	221.7	157.4	64.3	5.7	1.1	13.2	0.7	4.2	11.4	34.2	20.9	2.4	4.7	0.7	14.6	20.1	2.2	0.4	19.2
1992/93 proj.																			
July	222.8	159.9	62.9	5.8	0.7	12.5	0.7	4.0	12.2	33.4	22.1	2.2	4.8	0.7	15.1	20.4	1.0	0.9	21.3
August	225.2	159.3	65.8	5.8	0.7	12.5	0.6	3.7	11.5	33.4	22.1	2.5	4.8	0.7	15.1	20.7	1.0	0.9	21.3
—Million 480-pound bales—																			
<u>Cotton</u>																			
1989/90	87.0	71.5	15.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.9	20.7	9.1	0.0	7.5	0.1	1.4	3.2	2.0	0.2	10.0
1990/91 prel.	95.2	77.6	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.0	26.1	9.2	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.0	3.4	2.0	0.1	9.7
1991/92 proj.																			
July	92.8	76.8	16.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.1	10.8	25.5	9.6	0.0	10.2	0.2	1.1	3.4	1.9	0.2	9.5
August	83.1	76.6	16.5	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.1	10.5	25.5	9.6	0.0	10.2	0.2	1.1	3.4	1.9	0.2	9.5

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.

2/ Totals for major regions and countries include the five major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also includes copra and palm kernels for all countries.

3/ See note at the bottom of page 2.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

August 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	Proj. 1992/93	Prel. 1990/91	1992/93 July	Proj. Aug		Prel. 1990/91	1992/93 July	Proj. Aug	
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	231.8	221.3	221.4	2.54	2.45	2.42	2.44	589.3	541.5	543.8	539.4
United States	28.0	23.3	25.5	2.66	2.31	2.38	2.49	74.5	53.9	60.7	63.6
Total Foreign	203.8	197.9	195.9	2.53	2.46	2.43	2.43	514.8	487.6	483.0	475.8
Maj. Foreign Exporters	45.8	42.7	44.4	3.13	3.32	3.07	3.08	143.4	141.5	142.4	136.8
Argentina	5.7	4.5	5.0	1.91	2.00	1.89	1.90	10.9	9.0	10.0	9.5
Australia	9.2	7.2	8.5	1.63	1.48	1.52	1.53	15.1	10.6	15.5	13.0
Canada	14.4	14.2	14.1	2.27	2.25	2.02	2.02	32.7	31.9	28.5	28.5
EC-12	16.5	16.8	16.8	5.14	5.35	5.27	5.12	84.7	89.9	88.4	85.8
Major Importers	97.9	95.1	92.2	2.59	2.35	2.37	2.38	253.8	223.4	220.4	219.3
Brazil	3.3	2.1	2.3	0.94	1.43	1.52	1.52	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.5
China	30.8	30.9	30.7	3.19	3.10	3.10	3.20	98.2	96.0	95.0	98.0
Eastern Europe	9.8	9.9	8.0	4.23	3.88	3.59	3.35	41.3	38.3	30.6	26.9
Egypt	0.7	0.8	0.8	5.79	5.90	5.90	5.90	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6
Other N. Africa 1/	5.4	5.6	5.0	1.04	1.55	0.90	0.90	5.7	8.6	4.5	4.5
Japan	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.66	3.18	3.58	3.58	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9
FSU-12 2/	47.7	45.6	45.2	2.10	1.59	1.78	1.79	100.3	72.3	81.3	80.9
Other Foreign	60.1	60.2	59.2	1.96	2.04	2.03	2.02	117.7	122.6	120.2	119.7
India	23.5	24.0	23.4	2.12	2.27	2.31	2.31	49.9	54.5	54.0	54.0
Iran	6.5	6.7	7.0	1.26	1.34	1.36	1.36	8.2	8.9	9.5	9.5
Mexico	1.0	0.9	0.9	4.11	4.20	4.12	4.12	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.5
Other W. Europe	0.9	0.8	0.8	5.41	5.20	4.83	4.39	5.1	4.1	3.7	3.4
Pakistan	7.8	7.9	7.8	1.84	1.84	1.87	1.87	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.6
South Africa	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.10	1.53	1.26	1.79	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.1
Turkey	8.8	8.8	8.8	1.83	1.87	1.82	1.82	16.0	16.5	16.0	16.0
Others	10.0	9.8	10.0	1.85	1.86	1.84	1.76	18.5	18.2	17.7	17.6

1/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

2/ See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing the FSU-12. Production for the Baltic States in 1990/91, 1991/92, and 1992/93 is estimated at 1.6, 1.2, and 0.8 million metric tons, respectively.

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	Proj. 1992/93	Prel. 1990/91	1992/93 July	Proj. Aug		Prel. 1990/91	1992/93 July	Proj. Aug	
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World 1/	314.2	319.4	320.6	2.61	2.50		2.55	821.4	799.7	823.8	818.2
United States	36.4	37.3	39.3	6.34	5.85		6.54	230.7	218.5	245.2	256.6
Total Foreign	277.8	282.1	281.3	2.13	2.06	2.05	2.00	590.7	581.2	578.5	561.6
Maj. Foreign Exporters	20.2	20.5	21.1	2.76	2.48	2.57	2.57	55.9	51.0	54.2	54.2
Argentina	3.2	3.8	4.2	3.33	3.73	3.08	3.08	10.8	14.2	13.0	13.0
Australia	4.1	4.7	4.7	1.64	1.68	1.61	1.61	6.7	7.9	7.5	7.5
Canada	7.6	6.6	6.7	3.32	3.31	3.20	3.20	25.4	21.8	21.4	21.4
South Africa	3.7	3.9	4.0	2.40	0.84	2.13	2.13	8.9	3.3	8.5	8.5
Thailand	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.64	2.54	2.58	2.58	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8
Major Importers	98.4	99.9	99.2	2.73	2.59	2.53	2.41	268.4	258.3	251.3	238.8
Eastern Europe	15.9	16.6	15.6	3.23	3.89	3.43	3.21	51.4	64.5	54.4	50.2
EC-12	19.2	19.1	18.7	4.37	4.68	4.55	4.34	84.0	89.4	84.0	80.9
Other W. Europe	3.0	2.9	2.7	4.51	4.30	3.65	3.27	13.7	12.3	9.8	9.0
Mexico	8.2	8.8	9.0	2.23	1.99	1.84	1.86	18.4	17.6	16.8	16.8
FSU-12 2/	51.6	52.1	52.8	1.93	1.40	1.61	1.53	99.4	73.1	84.9	80.7
Other Major Import. 3/	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.84	3.77	3.87	3.87	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	159.2	161.7	161.0	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.67	266.4	272.0	273.0	268.6
Brazil	13.4	14.1	13.0	1.82	2.08	2.08	1.98	24.4	29.3	29.3	25.8
China	27.0	27.0	26.9	4.13	4.16	4.08	4.08	111.7	112.3	109.9	109.9
India	36.6	35.4	36.3	0.90	0.82	0.91	0.91	32.9	29.1	33.0	33.0
Indonesia	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Nigeria	9.5	9.5	9.5	0.67	0.85	0.86	0.86	6.3	8.1	8.2	8.2
Philippines	3.9	3.5	3.9	1.32	1.30	1.26	1.26	5.1	4.5	4.9	4.9
Turkey	4.4	4.4	4.5	2.10	2.17	2.12	2.05	9.3	9.6	9.4	9.1
Others	61.6	64.9	64.1	1.16	1.14	1.14	1.13	71.5	73.7	73.0	72.3
BARLEY											
World	72.2	76.1	71.9	2.47	2.20		2.07	178.1	167.3	157.0	149.1
United States	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.02	2.97		2.91	9.2	10.1	8.1	8.6
Total Foreign	69.2	72.7	69.0	2.44	2.16	2.15	2.04	168.9	157.2	149.0	140.5
Australia	2.6	2.8	2.8	1.61	1.66	1.57	1.57	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.4
Canada	4.7	4.2	3.9	2.96	2.76	2.72	2.72	13.9	11.6	10.6	10.6
China	1.2	1.2	1.3	3.25	3.27	3.20	3.20	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
Eastern Europe	3.6	4.0	3.3	4.02	3.70	3.48	3.40	14.4	14.8	12.9	11.3
EC-12	12.3	12.1	11.7	4.12	4.26	4.06	3.70	50.8	51.5	47.2	43.2
Other W. Europe	1.5	1.5	1.4	4.37	4.02	3.41	3.02	6.4	6.2	4.9	4.4
Turkey	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.94	2.00	1.91	1.82	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.2
FSU-12 2/	25.2	27.5	25.5	1.98	1.33	1.59	1.53	50.0	36.5	40.9	39.0
Others	14.7	16.0	15.7	1.27	1.33	1.14	1.11	18.6	21.2	17.6	17.4

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	Proj. 1992/93	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. July	Aug	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. July	Aug
<u>CORN</u>	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	127.2	130.5	133.2	3.76	3.71		3.87	477.9	483.8	510.3	515.6
United States	27.1	27.9	29.2	7.44	6.82		7.61	201.5	189.9	214.6	222.6
Total Foreign	100.1	102.7	103.9	2.76	2.86	2.83	2.82	276.4	293.9	295.6	293.0
Maj. Foreign Exporters	6.3	7.0	7.3	3.11	2.45	2.87	2.87	19.7	17.1	21.0	21.0
Argentina	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.90	4.38	3.52	3.52	7.6	10.5	9.5	9.5
South Africa	3.0	3.3	3.4	2.74	0.92	2.39	2.39	8.3	3.0	8.0	8.0
Thailand	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.81	2.73	2.78	2.78	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5
Major Importers	19.7	21.5	22.8	3.47	4.01	3.68	3.64	68.3	86.0	82.3	83.2
Eastern Europe	6.4	6.7	7.0	3.13	5.00	4.11	3.98	20.1	33.7	27.9	27.9
EC-12	3.5	3.9	3.9	6.27	6.84	6.90	6.97	21.9	26.4	26.1	27.1
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.18	8.41	8.07	8.06	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
Mexico	6.6	7.7	7.9	2.14	1.88	1.75	1.77	14.1	14.5	14.0	14.0
FSU-12 2/	2.9	2.8	3.7	3.46	3.19	3.46	3.24	9.9	9.0	12.1	12.0
Other Maj. Import. 3/	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.99	4.54	4.78	4.78	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other Foreign	74.0	74.3	73.8	2.54	2.57	2.57	2.56	188.3	190.9	192.4	188.9
Brazil	12.9	13.6	12.5	1.84	2.10	2.10	2.00	23.7	28.5	28.5	25.0
Canada	1.0	1.1	1.1	6.91	6.71	6.60	6.60	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.0
China	21.4	21.6	21.5	4.52	4.58	4.47	4.47	96.8	98.8	96.0	96.0
Egypt	0.8	0.7	0.9	5.47	6.24	5.75	5.75	4.6	4.4	5.0	5.0
India	6.0	5.7	5.8	1.52	1.47	1.55	1.55	9.1	8.4	9.0	9.0
Indonesia	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Philippines	3.9	3.5	3.9	1.32	1.30	1.26	1.26	5.1	4.5	4.9	4.9
Zimbabwe	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.44	0.41	1.50	1.50	1.6	0.4	1.8	1.8
Others	24.1	24.3	24.1	1.46	1.37	1.45	1.45	35.1	33.2	34.9	34.9
<u>SORGHUM</u>											
World	38.8	39.3	40.7	1.35	1.32		1.50	52.4	51.8	58.5	61.1
United States	3.7	4.0	5.0	3.96	3.70		4.25	14.6	14.7	18.5	21.2
Total Foreign	35.1	35.3	35.7	1.08	1.05	1.12	1.12	37.9	37.0	40.0	39.9
Argentina	0.7	0.7	0.8	3.33	3.61	3.07	3.07	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.3
Australia	0.4	0.6	0.6	2.22	2.14	2.06	2.06	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3
China	1.5	1.4	1.5	3.67	3.50	3.52	3.52	5.7	4.9	5.1	5.1
India	14.5	13.7	14.5	0.82	0.70	0.83	0.83	11.9	9.6	12.0	12.0
Mexico	1.3	0.8	0.8	2.85	3.17	2.93	2.93	3.7	2.6	2.2	2.2
Nigeria	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.64	0.80	0.84	0.84	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.7
South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.09	0.70	2.00	2.00	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Sudan	3.0	4.2	4.1	0.50	0.69	0.85	0.85	1.5	2.9	3.5	3.5
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.42	1.06	1.38	1.38	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Others	9.0	9.2	8.8	0.97	1.03	1.05	1.05	8.7	9.5	9.3	9.3

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	1992/93	Prel. 1990/91	1992/93 July	Proj. Aug		Prel. 1990/91	1992/93 July	Proj. Aug	
OATS	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	21.0	20.3	20.2	1.88	1.61	1.53		39.4	32.6	32.4	31.0
United States	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.16	1.81	2.07		5.2	3.5	3.7	4.0
Total Foreign	18.6	18.4	18.3	1.84	1.58	1.57	1.47	34.2	29.1	28.7	26.9
FSU-12 2/	10.4	10.5	10.2	1.46	1.15	1.23	1.13	15.1	12.1	12.7	11.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.9	2.7	3.2	2.16	1.97	1.90	1.80	6.4	5.4	6.1	5.8
Argentina	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.34	1.14	1.29	1.29	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Australia	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.43	1.47	1.36	1.36	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.5
Canada	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.34	2.13	2.21	2.21	2.9	1.8	3.1	3.1
Sweden	0.4	0.3	0.4	4.42	4.13	3.03	2.00	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.7
Other Foreign	5.3	5.1	4.9	2.41	2.27	2.05	1.98	12.7	11.6	10.0	9.6
China	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.19	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Eastern Europe	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.70	2.43	2.21	1.96	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.3
Czechoslovakia	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.53	3.89	3.57	3.24	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Poland	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.84	2.73	2.50	2.08	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.4
EC-12	1.5	1.4	1.3	3.14	3.19	2.94	2.99	4.7	4.4	3.8	3.9
France	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.88	4.23	4.12	4.12	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Germany	0.5	0.4	0.4	4.45	4.91	3.98	4.38	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.7
Finland	0.5	0.3	0.3	3.67	3.37	2.63	2.58	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.9
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.38	4.60	3.20	3.20	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
Others	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.31	1.28	1.19	1.13	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6
RYE											
World	16.0	13.1	15.0	2.31	1.97	1.67		37.0	25.8	27.7	25.0
United States	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.70	1.55	1.61		0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total Foreign	15.8	13.0	14.8	2.32	1.97	1.87	1.67	36.7	25.6	27.5	24.8
FSU-12 2/	10.2	8.3	10.5	2.08	1.49	1.55	1.40	21.2	12.3	15.8	14.7
Maj. Foreign Exporter											
Canada	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.70	1.87	1.72	1.72	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Foreign											
Eastern Europe	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.67	2.59	2.48	2.04	7.2	6.8	5.8	4.6
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.46	2.38	2.86	2.00	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Poland	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.61	2.58	2.45	2.00	6.0	5.9	5.1	4.0
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.30	3.81	3.80	3.58	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3
EC-12	1.6	1.2	1.2	3.34	3.68	3.44	3.39	5.3	4.4	3.9	3.9
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.95	4.94	3.88	3.88	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Germany	1.1	0.7	0.7	3.78	4.68	4.42	4.42	4.0	3.3	3.0	3.0
Others	1.0	0.7	0.8	2.44	2.44	1.97	1.63	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.2

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below, plus millet and mixed grain. 2/ See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing the FSU-12. Total coarse grains production for the Baltic States in 1990/91, 1991/92, and 1992/93 is estimated at 3.9, 4.3, and 2.4 million metric tons, respectively. 3/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

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Rice Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

	AREA		YIELD			PRODUCTION (Rough Basis)			MILLING RATE			PRODUCTION (Milled Basis)			
	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1992/93	Prel. 1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. July Aug	Prel. 1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. July Aug	Prel. 1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. July Aug	Prel. 1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. July Aug	
	—Million hectares—		—Metric tons per hectare—			—Million metric tons—			—Percent—			—Million metric tons—			
World	147.1	145.6	147.1	3.5	3.5	519.7	512.3	518.9	519.5	67.8	67.7	67.7	352.1	347.0	351.7
United States	1.1	1.1	1.2	6.2	6.3	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.5	72.0	72.0	70.0	5.1	5.0	5.3
Total Foreign	146.0	144.5	145.9	3.5	3.5	512.6	505.3	511.6	512.0	67.7	67.7	67.5	347.0	341.9	346.4
Maj. Foreign Exporters	15.7	16.5	16.4	2.3	2.3	35.8	37.9	37.8	37.8	63.8	64.1	64.0	22.8	24.3	24.2
Burma	4.8	4.5	4.6	2.9	2.8	13.7	12.8	13.0	13.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	8.2	7.7	7.8
Pakistan	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.4	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	66.7	66.7	66.7	3.3	3.2	3.2
Thailand	8.8	10.0	9.8	2.0	2.1	17.2	20.3	20.0	20.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	11.3	13.4	13.2
Major Importers	14.1	13.6	13.9	4.2	4.2	59.5	57.6	58.3	58.8	66.0	66.0	66.0	39.2	38.0	38.8
EC-12	0.4	0.4	0.3	6.4	6.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	67.1	65.2	67.0	1.6	1.4	1.4
Indonesia	10.5	10.2	10.4	4.3	4.3	45.2	44.3	45.2	45.6	65.0	65.0	65.0	29.4	28.8	29.7
Nigeria	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	60.0	60.0	60.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Republic of Korea	1.2	1.2	1.2	6.2	6.1	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.3	72.5	72.5	72.5	5.6	5.4	5.3
Other Maj. Import. 1/	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	65.6	66.0	65.9	2.1	1.9	1.9
Other Foreign	116.2	114.3	115.7	3.6	3.6	417.4	409.8	415.4	415.4	68.3	68.2	68.2	285.0	279.7	283.4
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.9	8.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	61.8	62.0	61.9	0.5	0.7	0.6
Bangladesh	10.4	10.2	10.3	2.6	2.7	26.8	27.7	27.9	27.9	66.7	66.7	66.7	17.9	18.5	18.6
Brazil	4.6	5.1	5.1	2.1	2.1	9.5	10.8	10.5	10.5	68.0	68.0	68.0	6.5	7.3	7.1
China	33.1	32.6	32.5	5.7	5.6	189.3	183.8	185.0	185.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	132.5	128.7	129.5
India	42.6	41.1	42.0	2.6	2.6	111.9	106.5	109.5	109.5	66.7	66.7	66.7	74.6	71.0	73.0
Japan	2.1	2.0	2.1	6.3	5.9	13.1	12.0	13.5	13.5	72.8	72.8	72.8	9.6	8.7	9.8
Philippines	3.4	3.3	3.5	2.9	2.8	9.9	9.1	9.8	9.8	65.0	65.0	65.0	6.4	5.9	6.4
FSU-12 2/	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.5	3.4	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.3	65.0	65.0	65.0	1.4	1.3	1.5
Vietnam	6.1	6.3	6.2	2.9	3.3	17.9	20.5	19.4	19.4	66.0	66.0	66.0	11.8	13.5	12.8
Others	13.2	13.0	13.2	2.7	2.8	36.0	36.2	36.5	36.5	66.3	66.2	66.1	23.8	24.0	24.1

1/ Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Cote d'Ivoire, and Saudi Arabia.

2/ See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing the FSU-12.

August 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel.		Proj.	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	July	Aug	1990/91	1991/92	July	Aug
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
<u>SOYBEANS</u>											
World	54.07	54.59	55.69	1.92	1.93		1.97	104.01	105.34	106.64	109.83
United States	22.87	23.45	23.50	2.29	2.30		2.41	52.42	54.04	53.75	56.59
Total Foreign	31.20	31.14	32.19	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	51.59	51.30	52.89	53.23
Maj. Foreign Exporters	14.40	14.80	15.40	1.89	1.97	1.94	1.95	27.25	29.10	29.80	30.05
Argentina	4.75	4.80	4.90	2.42	2.21	2.20	2.20	11.50	10.60	10.80	10.80
Brazil	9.65	10.00	10.50	1.63	1.85	1.81	1.83	15.75	18.50	19.00	19.25
Other Foreign	16.80	16.34	16.79	1.45	1.36	1.38	1.38	24.34	22.20	23.09	23.18
Canada	0.49	0.60	0.64	2.63	2.44	2.50	2.50	1.29	1.46	1.60	1.60
China	7.56	7.05	7.30	1.46	1.38	1.38	1.38	11.00	9.71	10.10	10.10
Eastern Europe	0.34	0.25	0.27	1.06	1.34	1.44	1.12	0.36	0.34	0.39	0.30
EC-12	0.66	0.48	0.43	3.11	3.13	3.08	3.08	2.07	1.51	1.31	1.31
India	2.37	2.60	2.70	1.02	0.85	0.93	0.93	2.42	2.20	2.50	2.50
Indonesia	1.28	1.33	1.38	1.10	1.11	1.04	1.11	1.40	1.48	1.30	1.53
Paraguay	0.89	0.90	0.98	1.46	1.33	1.63	1.63	1.30	1.20	1.60	1.60
FSU-12 1/	0.83	0.81	0.83	1.06	1.14	1.14	1.14	0.88	0.92	0.94	0.94
Others	2.39	2.31	2.28	1.52	1.46	1.46	1.45	3.63	3.39	3.35	3.31
<u>COTTONSEED</u>											
World	32.97	34.92	33.60	1.02	1.05		1.06	33.50	36.72	35.98	35.72
United States	4.75	5.25	4.62	1.14	1.20		1.25	5.42	6.28	5.85	5.77
Total Foreign	28.22	29.68	28.99	1.00	1.03	1.04	1.03	28.08	30.44	30.13	29.95
China	5.59	6.54	6.65	1.37	1.48	1.41	1.41	7.67	9.66	9.36	9.36
India	7.40	7.68	7.50	0.53	0.52	0.56	0.56	3.90	4.01	4.20	4.20
Pakistan	2.66	2.88	2.85	1.23	1.51	1.55	1.55	3.28	4.36	4.42	4.42
FSU-12 1/	3.17	3.00	2.87	1.54	1.45	1.48	1.43	4.88	4.35	4.25	4.11
Others	9.40	9.57	9.12	0.89	0.84	0.87	0.86	8.36	8.07	7.90	7.85
<u>PEANUTS</u>											
World	19.39	19.88	19.58	1.15	1.14		1.15	22.32	22.58	22.38	22.53
United States	0.73	0.82	0.71	2.23	2.74		2.92	1.63	2.24	1.93	2.07
Total Foreign	18.66	19.07	18.87	1.11	1.07	1.08	1.08	20.69	20.34	20.45	20.46
Argentina	0.22	0.16	0.15	2.61	2.50	2.24	2.24	0.57	0.40	0.33	0.33
China	2.91	2.88	2.95	2.19	2.19	1.97	1.97	6.37	6.30	5.80	5.80
India	8.30	8.75	8.50	0.92	0.86	0.94	0.94	7.62	7.50	8.00	8.00
Senegal	0.91	0.87	0.88	0.77	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.70	0.72	0.73	0.73
South Africa	0.09	0.20	0.10	1.30	0.57	1.30	1.30	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13
Sudan	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.60	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.33	0.40	0.39	0.39
Others	5.69	5.67	5.75	0.88	0.86	0.88	0.89	4.99	4.90	5.08	5.09

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 6
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel.		Proj.	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	July	Aug	1990/91	1991/92	July	Aug
<u>SUNFLOWERSEED</u>	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	16.39	16.49	16.87	1.40	1.25		1.32	22.88	20.61	22.53	22.23
United States	0.75	1.08	0.83	1.38	1.51		1.56	1.03	1.64	1.25	1.30
Total Foreign	15.65	15.41	16.03	1.40	1.23	1.33	1.31	21.85	18.98	21.28	20.93
Argentina	2.30	2.50	2.40	1.83	1.28	1.50	1.50	4.20	3.20	3.60	3.60
China	0.71	0.75	0.73	1.88	1.47	1.45	1.45	1.34	1.10	1.05	1.05
EC-12	2.60	2.35	2.72	1.63	1.68	1.56	1.59	4.25	3.95	4.20	4.33
East Europe	1.23	1.27	1.26	1.71	1.73	1.71	1.65	2.10	2.19	2.18	2.07
FSU-12 1/	4.67	4.50	4.60	1.41	1.25	1.41	1.33	6.56	5.64	6.50	6.10
Others	4.14	4.05	4.34	0.82	0.72	0.88	0.87	3.40	2.90	3.75	3.78
<u>RAPESEED</u>											
World	18.26	20.38	20.19	1.38	1.39		1.33	25.15	28.39	27.17	26.76
United States	0.03	0.06	0.06	1.74	1.43		1.42	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.08
Total Foreign	18.23	20.32	20.13	1.38	1.39	1.34	1.33	25.10	28.30	27.09	26.68
Canada	2.58	3.14	3.13	1.27	1.32	1.31	1.31	3.28	4.15	4.10	4.10
China	5.50	6.10	6.05	1.26	1.22	1.17	1.17	6.96	7.44	7.10	7.10
EC-12	2.14	2.41	2.30	2.87	3.02	2.83	2.78	6.15	7.28	6.53	6.41
East Europe	0.74	0.71	0.62	2.39	2.28	2.16	2.08	1.76	1.63	1.42	1.30
India	5.72	6.30	6.40	0.90	0.95	0.97	0.97	5.15	6.00	6.20	6.20
Others	1.54	1.66	1.63	1.17	1.09	1.04	0.97	1.80	1.81	1.75	1.58
<u>MAJOR OILSEEDS</u>	141.08	146.27	145.94	1.47	1.46		1.49	207.86	213.64	214.71	217.06
United States	29.23	30.79	29.86	2.07	2.09		2.20	60.55	64.28	62.86	65.82
Total Foreign	111.85	115.48	116.08	1.32	1.29		1.30	147.31	149.36	151.84	151.25
<u>COPRA</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.83	4.57	4.43	4.47
<u>PALM KERNEL</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.32	3.50	3.67	3.63
<u>TOTAL OILSEEDS</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	216.01	221.70	222.80	225.16
<u>PALM OIL 2/</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.09	11.63	12.24	12.14

1/ See note at the bottom of page 2. 2/ Not included in total oilseeds.

TABLE 7
Cotton Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region*	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From Last Month		From Last Year	
	1990/91	1991/92	July	Aug	1990/91	1991/92	July	Aug	1990/91	1991/92	July	Aug	MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales							
World	33.03	34.80		33.66	573	596		602	86.96	95.21	92.84	93.09	0.25	0.274	-2.12	-2.231
United States	4.75	5.25		4.62	711	731		780	15.51	17.61	16.00	16.53	0.53	3.331	-1.08	-6.137
Total Foreign	28.29	29.55	29.08	29.05	550	572	575	574	71.45	77.60	76.84	76.56	-0.28	-0.363	-1.04	-1.344
Maj. Foreign Exporters	17.28	18.08	17.97	17.95	695	736	734	732	55.13	61.13	60.61	60.34	-0.27	-0.446	-0.79	-1.294
China	5.59	6.54	6.65	6.65	807	869	835	835	20.70	26.10	25.50	25.50	0.00	0.000	-0.60	-2.299
Pakistan	2.66	2.88	2.90	2.90	615	756	766	766	7.52	10.00	10.20	10.20	0.00	0.000	0.20	2.000
Sudan	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	422	494	463	463	0.38	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.000	-0.02	-4.762
Turkey	0.64	0.60	0.65	0.63	1,021	939	938	961	3.01	2.58	2.80	2.78	-0.02	-0.714	0.20	7.836
FSU-12	3.17	3.00	2.87	2.87	818	800	816	797	11.91	11.03	10.75	10.50	-0.25	-2.326	-0.52	-4.762
Egypt	0.42	0.36	0.35	0.35	719	816	809	809	1.38	1.35	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.000	-0.05	-3.632
African Franc Zone	1.17	1.21	1.19	1.19	457	454	448	448	2.46	2.52	2.46	2.46	0.00	0.000	-0.07	-2.734
Southern Hemisphere	3.43	3.31	3.17	3.17	494	469	495	495	7.78	7.13	7.20	7.20	0.00	0.000	0.07	0.982
Argentina	0.63	0.58	0.50	0.50	468	379	457	457	1.36	1.01	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.000	0.04	3.960
Australia	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.27	1,604	1,525	1,492	1,492	1.99	1.98	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.000	-0.13	-6.329
Brazil	1.98	1.97	1.95	1.95	354	381	380	380	3.22	3.45	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.000	-0.04	-1.306
Paraguay	0.55	0.48	0.45	0.45	482	318	435	435	1.22	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.000	0.20	28.571
Maj. Foreign Importers	0.49	0.45	0.49	0.49	709	794	774	772	1.59	1.65	1.72	1.72	-0.00	-0.232	0.07	4.369
Other Foreign	10.52	11.02	10.62	10.61	305	293	297	298	14.73	14.83	14.51	14.50	-0.01	-0.034	-0.32	-2.185
India	7.40	7.68	7.50	7.50	269	261	279	279	9.14	9.21	9.60	9.60	0.00	0.000	0.39	4.201
Others	3.12	3.33	3.12	3.11	390	367	342	343	5.59	5.61	4.91	4.90	-0.01	-0.102	-0.71	-12.669

* See regional definitions on page 2.

August 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 8

The table below presents a 11-year record of the difference between the August projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the August projection and the final estimate have averaged 13.1 million tons (2.6 percent) and ranged from -32.1 to 10.7 million tons. The August projection has been below the final 6 times and above the final 5 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1991/92 1/						
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above	
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final	
	Percent	—— <i>Million metric tons</i> ——				Number of years 2/	
<i>WHEAT</i>							
World	2.6	13.1	-32.1	10.7	6	5	
U.S.	1.5	1.0	-1.8	2.0	5	6	
Foreign	3.0	13.0	-31.1	12.0	6	5	
<i>COARSE GRAINS 3/</i>							
World	1.5	11.3	-22.5	26.9	7	4	
U.S.	4.5	8.1	-16.7	30.6	8	3	
Foreign	1.5	8.6	-21.5	13.8	4	7	
<i>RICE (Milled)</i>							
World	2.6	8.3	-24.4	3.5	8	3	
U.S.	4.6	0.2	-0.4	0.3	8	3	
Foreign	2.7	8.3	-24.7	3.8	8	3	
<i>SOYBEANS</i>							
World	2.4	2.2	-2.0	5.0	5	6	
U.S.	5.0	2.5	-3.8	5.7	5	6	
Foreign	6.0	2.6	-3.3	6.1	4	7	
		—— <i>Million 480-lb. bales</i> ——					
<i>COTTON</i>							
World	3.5	2.8	-11.1	5.5	7	4	
U.S.	4.7	0.6	-1.9	1.0	7	2	
Foreign	3.5	2.4	-10.7	4.5	6	5	
UNITED STATES		—— <i>Million bushels</i> ——					
<i>CORN</i>	10.2	616	-1,085	2,034	7	4	
<i>SORGHUM</i>	12.0	89	-213	171	7	4	
<i>BARLEY</i>	5.0	26	-43	52	3	7	
<i>OATS</i>	10.3	38	-37	144	3	8	

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82–1990/91 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 11 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

AUGUST 12, 1992



1 - UNITED STATES

Wet, cool weather aids corn pollination but crop development lags behind normal in the northern corn belt and Great Plains. Showers and warm weather benefit crop growth in the southern States. Winter wheat harvest delays continue.

2 - CANADA

Cool weather slows development of spring grains and oilseeds, currently reproductive to filling. In July, conditions were unfavorably dry in northern Alberta and too wet in Manitoba, reducing yield prospects and threatening crop quality.

3 - SOUTH AMERICA

Late winter wheat planting progresses across Argentina. In southern Brazil, freezing temperatures possibly damage vegetative to reproductive winter wheat but above normal July rainfall favors soil moisture levels.

4 - EUROPE

Winter grain harvesting advances into northern crop areas, where below average rainfall persisted through July in northern Germany and Denmark and expanded over eastern Europe. Recent drier weather in the west favors harvesting and development of summer crops.

5 - FSU: WEST

Drought continues over northern crop areas and expands southward, stressing crops in central and northern Ukraine. Heavy rain lodges crops and delays harvest in North Caucasus.

6 - FSU: NEW LANDS

Hot, dry weather in early July is followed by unusually cool weather and significant rainfall, favoring filling spring grains.

7 - SOUTH ASIA

Showers improve yield prospects over central India's primary rainfed oilseed, cotton, and grain areas. Rainfall diminishes over India's southern interior. The monsoon is not yet established in northernmost areas.

8 - EASTERN ASIA

Widespread showers alleviated persistent dryness and favors summer crops across the North China Plain, but July rainfall was still below normal. Favorable growing conditions exists across Manchuria. Recent dryness aids fieldwork for double-crop rice and maturing single crop rice. Irrigation supplies for rice remain adequate to abundant across southern China.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Rainfall has steadily increased over Indochina and most of the Philippines, improving prospects for main season rice and corn. Frequent typhoon activity produces flooding in northern Vietnam.

10 - AUSTRALIA

Dryness continued across the eastern winter grain areas, with only isolated relief in July. Rain is needed to ensure adequate establishment. Soil moisture remains favorable in the western and southern crop areas.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

AUSTRALIA: DROUGHT AFFECTS EASTERN WINTER GRAINS

Rainfall was near normal across Australia's western and southern winter grain growing regions during May through July 1992, favoring winter grain germination and establishment. However, during this period precipitation has been well below normal across southern Queensland and northern New South Wales winter grain regions. Rainfall during the weeks of July 12 - 18 and August 2 - 8, 1992 increased surface soil moisture and benefited germination in these areas. However, much more rainfall is needed. Planting usually is completed by the end of July. Southern Queensland and northern New South Wales generally account for approximately 30 percent of Australia's winter grain production.

FORMER SOVIET UNION: MOISTURE FAVORS SPRING GRAINS IN THE NEW LANDS

Rainfall was widespread across the New Lands spring wheat growing regions of Western Siberia and Kazakhstan during the period of July 10 - August 12, 1992. A brief period of hot dry weather covered parts of Kazakhstan and Western Siberia during the week of July 11 - 15. However, precipitation from July 16 - August 12 became frequent and widespread across these areas and temperatures moderated to normal or slightly below normal levels. Spring grains, which were in the reproductive-to-grain filling stages, benefited from this moisture. Crop conditions are much better than last year, when a severe drought greatly decreased spring grain production across the New Lands.

NORTHERN EUROPE: DROUGHT CONTINUES

Drought conditions, which began in May 1992, continued during much of July across Denmark, northern Germany, and Poland. Denmark received less than 25 percent of normal precipitation during this period. This dryness significantly reduced crop production in Denmark, particularly summer barley. Germany, southern Sweden, and Poland occasionally received rainfall during this period. However, cumulative amounts for the period were below normal, increasing stress on immature summer crops. During the first week of August, dryness expanded into Hungary, Romania, and Czechoslovakia. Dryness in these eastern countries had little negative impact on winter grains, since harvest is normally under way during August.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

AUSTRALIA: WHEAT AREA ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY DROUGHT

Expected wheat area in 1992/93 has been reduced significantly from the preliminary forecast due to continued drought conditions in Queensland and northern New South Wales. Satellite imagery analysis of Australia's wheat belt during late-July revealed unusual vegetative conditions, with a decided absence of crop establishment in the Darling Downs area of southern Queensland and the northern half of New South Wales. This region also was affected by drought during the 1991/92 growing season. Comparative analysis indicates that the 1992/93 season has been accentuated by poorer soil moisture conditions, severely curtailing normal crop establishment. The planting window in the drought-impacted region extends through mid-August. However, the current outlook is for area to decline well below the initial forecast of 10.2 million hectares. In early-August, Australian forecasters reduced the wheat area estimate to 8.8 to 9.0 million hectares. The USDA August estimate for total Australian 1992/93 wheat area is 8.5 million hectares. Satellite imagery analysis indicates that wheat area is below that normally observed at this time (late-July through early-August) in both of these States. Queensland and New South Wales usually account for 35 to 40 percent of total area and 30 to 40 percent of total production.

CANADA: INITIAL PAYMENTS ANNOUNCED FOR GRAINS

On July 29, 1992, the Canadian Government announced the initial payments for wheat and barley by the Canadian Wheat Board for marketing year 1992/93. The announced prices are somewhat higher than those a year ago. Initial payments for number 1 red spring wheat increased 18 percent, to US\$94.30; durum increased 20 percent, to US\$90.94; and barley increased 26 percent, to US\$74.10. The price for number 1 red spring wheat, set at roughly 20 percent below prevailing world prices, sends a signal that the Canadian Wheat Board is ready to aggressively market Canadian wheat on the world market.

CHINA: MEAT PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO EXPAND

Chinese red meat production will continue to expand, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Beijing. Production in 1991 was 27.24 million tons, up 8 percent from 1990. For 1992, a 7-percent increase, to 29.05 million tons, is forecast. Output in 1993 is projected up an additional 8 percent, to 31.30 million tons. Higher quality feed, better breeding, improved herd management, and market reforms have all been factors in the growth of red meat production.

Pork production for 1992 is forecast at 26.00 million tons, 6 percent above the 1991 level, mainly due to higher slaughter rates. Production in 1993 is projected to reach 28.00 million tons. Beef and veal production is expected to total 1.80 million tons in 1992, up 17 percent from a year ago. The production forecast for 1993 is 2.00 million tons. Beef production is expanding not only because of increased slaughter rates, but also because of higher carcass weights. Sheep and goat production for 1992 is forecast at 1.25 million tons, up 6 percent from 1991, primarily because of an increase in sheep herd culling necessitated by a sharp rise in wool imports. Production in 1993 is expected to increase by an additional 4 percent, to 1.30 million tons.

CHINA: LARGER WHEAT CROP FORECAST FOR 1992/93

Based on preliminary harvest reports and field travel by the U.S. agricultural counselor in Beijing, the 1992/93 Chinese wheat crop is forecast at 98.0 million tons, up 3.0 million from last month's forecast and 2.0 million above 1991/92. If realized, the crop still would be slightly below the record 98.2 million tons produced in 1990/91. Statements by Chinese Government officials indicate that China's recently harvested summer grain crop could exceed 100.0 million tons, with winter wheat accounting for approximately 85 percent of the total. Although winter wheat area was down by almost 300,000 hectares due to dry conditions during the planting season, the crop benefited from careful management, timely spring rainfall, and good harvest weather. The spring wheat crop, which typically totals 12.0 to 14.0 million tons, developed under mostly favorable conditions this year and a good 1992/93 harvest is expected.

FRANCE: APPLE PRODUCTION FORECAST REVISED UPWARD

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Paris has revised the 1992/93 apple crop estimate to 2.07 million tons, 12 percent above the initial forecast of 1.85 million tons. This revision represents an increase of 66 percent over 1991/92's frost-damaged crop, currently estimated at 1.25 million tons.

JAPAN: NEW AGRICULTURAL POLICY PROPOSAL

The Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) recently issued a report titled, "The Basic Direction of New Policies for Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas", outlining areas of needed change in Japan's agricultural sector and targets for future reform. The U.S. agricultural counselor in Tokyo reports that the new policy would continue to support farmers financially, while encouraging small farms to incorporate into larger units or join together into cooperatives. Ideally, this would lower production costs, increase efficiency and competitiveness, lower food prices, improve rural incomes, and make farming more attractive to young people. The policies are expected to have a direct effect on traditional production practices, especially for rice. However, the report offered no concessions on the current Japanese ban on rice imports, nor did it provide details on how the MAFF planned to accomplish its goals.

POLAND: DROUGHT IMPACT ON FRUIT CROPS VARIES

With adequate moisture at pollination and no late-spring frosts, Poland's apple production is expected to increase by 27 percent in 1992, to 1.45 million tons, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Warsaw. Combined production of pears and stone fruits is expected to increase 33 percent, to 291,000 tons. In contrast, the drought has caused strawberry production to decline 27 percent, to 191,000 tons. Other drought-damaged crops include raspberries, which are expected to drop 13 percent, to 28,000 tons, and field vegetables (other than potatoes), which are projected to total 4.96 million tons, 14 percent below 1991.

RWANDA: COFFEE SITUATION

Coffee production in Rwanda for 1991/92 is estimated at 502,000 60-kilogram bags, up 8 percent from 1990/91, according to a State Department report from the U.S. Embassy in Kigali. The 1991/92 crop has been revised downward, by 158,000 bags, from an initial forecast of 660,000 bags. The 1990/91 estimate also has been reduced--from 619,000 bags to 463,000.

RWANDA: COFFEE PRODUCTION (1,000 60-Kilogram Bags)

1986/87	643
1987/88	705
1988/89	679
1989/90	561
1990/91	463
1991/92 <u>1/</u>	502

1/ Preliminary.

Rwanda's coffee is primarily the arabica variety, grown by approximately 650,000 smallholders. There are no large plantations and coffee is grown in all of Rwanda's 11 prefectures. The total production area is estimated at 37,000 hectares. This area is unlikely to be expanded, and may even be reduced, as many smallholders remove coffee trees in order to devote more land to food production, or more profitable and more easily cultivated commercial cash crops such as bananas.

The Government of Rwanda's (GOR) coffee institute, OCIR, is working to eliminate coffee berry disease which has damaged trees throughout the northern part of the country. Insects are also a major problem, but efforts to treat affected trees have been stymied by poor planning and a lack of chemical inputs. Galvanized by a sharp drop in both the quantity and quality of the 1989/90 crop, the GOR has endeavored to ensure prompt deliveries of pesticides, fungicides, and fertilizers to local grower associations. Because of better tree care and the timely delivery of inputs, a significant increase in production is expected during the 1992/93 season.

SOUTH AFRICA: WHEAT AREA DOWN SIGNIFICANTLY

The U.S. agricultural attache in Pretoria reports that South Africa's 1992/93 wheat area is expected to be substantially lower than last year because of a severe drought during the planting season (April through July). According to an unofficial survey, wheat area for 1992/93 is estimated at 615,000 hectares, down 57 percent from last season. The largest reduction occurred in Orange Free State, where planted area fell by more than 80 percent, to 147,000 hectares. A shortage of irrigation water caused farmers to reduce wheat area in the Transvaal by more than one-half. However, favorable planting weather led to an area increase in Cape Province.

South Africa: Wheat Area (1,000 Hectares)

	<u>1991/92</u>	<u>1992/93</u>
Cape Province	372	420
Orange Free State	937	147
Transvaal	104	43
Natal	5	5
Total	1,418	615

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

EASTERN EUROPEAN GRAIN SITUATION

Grain production in Eastern Europe for 1992/93 is estimated at 77.1 million tons, down 25.7 million or 25 percent from last year's crop and down 21 percent from a 5-year average (1987/88 through 1991/92). Both weather and economic conditions have adversely influenced the crop this year. In the North, fall and winter precipitation was adequate, while in the South, precipitation during the same timeframe was below normal. However, during the spring and early summer, the situation reversed and the crop in the North was stressed due to below average rainfall. Winter grains are currently being harvested, while corn will be harvested this fall. Rice production is relatively small with total output for 1992/93 estimated at 0.1 million tons, down marginally from last year.

POLAND: Total grain production is estimated at 19.2 million tons, down 31 percent from last year. Scattered showers in mid to late-July improved soil moisture for the spring grains, but hot, dry weather during the spring and early summer has deteriorated grain prospects, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Warsaw. Field travel by the attache and early harvest results indicate wheat output is expected to fall 24 percent from last year, to 7.0 million tons and barley production is estimated to decline 41 percent, to 2.5 million tons. Slightly more than one-half the overall grain crop is winter grain.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Total grain production is estimated at 10.3 million tons, down 12 percent from a year ago. Wheat area has declined in response to falling prices, resulting in large carryover stocks and declining consumption. Coarse grain plantings also have declined due to falling domestic demand. Rainfall has been sufficient throughout the growing season with temperatures well within the normal range. However, due to reduced fertilizer use and economic disruptions, yields are expected to be lower than last year, according to a recent survey. With the grain harvest under way, wheat output is estimated to decrease 16 percent from last year, to 5.2 million tons and barley production to fall 3 percent, to 3.7 million. Corn output is estimated to decline 13 percent from last year, to 0.8 million tons.

YUGOSLAVIA: Total grain production in Yugoslavia is estimated at 13.8 million tons, down 28 percent from last year. Civil unrest has resulted in reduced plantings of all grains and yield potentials are likely to be slightly below average due to limited availability of inputs. Rainfall was close-to-normal during fall planting, but was slightly below normal over the winter and into spring. Rainfall increased during the summer, and seasonal temperatures prevailed until early summer, when higher-than-normal temperatures were recorded. Wheat output is estimated to decline 43 percent from last year, to 3.7 million tons. Corn output is expected to decline 20 percent from last year, to 9.2 million tons.

HUNGARY: Total grain production in Hungary is estimated at 10.9 million tons, down 29 percent from a year ago. Wheat output will be down 29 percent from last year, to 0.82 million hectares, due to a substantial decrease in area sown. However, coarse grain area is expected to increase 9 percent from last year, to 1.7 million hectares. Rains hampered fall planting; little or no rainfall accumulated throughout the spring. Some rain was received in mid-June which was beneficial for crops in the filling stage, but caused lodging over vast areas. Wheat output is expected to decline 43 percent from 1991/92, to 3.4 million tons, and corn output is expected to drop 24 percent, to 5.7 million tons. Barley production is estimated to increase 1 percent, to 1.6 million tons.

ROMANIA: Total grain production is estimated at 14.8 million tons, down 23 percent from last year. Planting conditions were generally adequate for winter crops throughout Romania. However, fall planting was delayed due to a late corn harvest and a scarcity of inputs, which resulted in record low total grain area. During the winter months, the weather was colder-than-normal with the crop breaking dormancy in late-March. Field travel in April and early-May by personnel from the U.S. agricultural attache's office in Bucharest revealed poor-to-average crop conditions, depending on the region. Late spring rains improved soil moisture, but were not enough to help the poorly established crop. With the grain harvest already under way, wheat output is expected to fall 40 percent from last year, to 3.3 million tons, and barley production is expected to fall 42 percent, to 1.7 million. Most of the crop area is planted with winter varieties.

BULGARIA AND ALBANIA: Total grain production in Bulgaria is estimated at 7.5 million tons, a decrease of 15 percent from last year. Poor planting conditions, along with land reform delays and an overall lack of inputs, resulted in a decline in grain area. Below-normal rainfall occurred through March, but average precipitation was received during the remaining months of the growing season. Temperatures have been fairly normal throughout the winter and spring. The major crops in this region are winter wheat and barley. With the winter grain harvest virtually complete, Bulgaria's wheat output is estimated to decline 13 percent from 1991/92, to 3.9 million tons, and barley production is estimated to fall 20 percent, to 1.2 million. Total grain production in Albania is estimated at 0.60 million tons, a decrease of 2 percent from a year ago. Albania's wheat output is estimated to increase slightly from last year, to 0.3 million tons, and barley production is expected to remain unchanged at 25,000 tons.

Nancy Dykes, (202) 720-0882

TABLE 9
EASTERN EUROPE GRAINS

Wheat

AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Hectares)

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Albania	195	189	190	190	190	190	199	209	215	150	120
Bulgaria	1,059	1,128	1,126	1,067	1,127	1,085	1,182	1,138	1,163	1,200	1,200
Czechoslovakia	1,068	1,190	1,201	1,209	1,205	1,212	1,239	1,239	1,237	1,204	1,089
Hungary	1,310	1,355	1,361	1,358	1,318	1,301	1,281	1,242	1,121	1,150	820
Poland	1,456	1,537	1,707	1,885	2,025	2,132	2,179	2,195	2,281	2,437	2,300
Romania	2,151	2,232	2,360	2,355	2,530	2,400	2,400	2,350	2,250	2,180	1,450
Yugoslavia	1,558	1,609	1,458	1,348	1,346	1,455	1,506	1,479	1,495	1,547	1,050
Total	8,797	9,240	9,403	9,412	9,741	9,775	9,986	9,852	9,762	9,868	8,029

YIELD (Tons per hectare)

Albania	2.69	3.08	3.16	3.03	2.95	2.95	3.18	2.92	2.86	2.00	2.75
Bulgaria	4.64	3.19	4.29	2.88	3.84	3.82	4.01	4.75	4.38	3.75	3.25
Czechoslovakia	4.31	4.89	5.14	4.98	4.40	5.08	5.28	5.13	5.42	5.15	4.81
Hungary	4.39	4.40	5.41	4.84	4.40	4.42	5.44	5.24	5.50	5.18	4.15
Poland	3.07	3.36	3.52	3.43	3.70	3.73	3.48	3.86	3.96	3.80	3.04
Romania	3.01	2.34	3.21	2.41	2.65	2.50	3.50	3.32	3.24	2.52	2.28
Yugoslavia	3.35	3.43	3.84	3.59	3.55	3.62	4.18	3.79	4.25	4.23	3.52
Total	3.64	3.53	4.08	3.59	3.64	3.73	4.15	4.14	4.23	3.80	3.40

PRODUCTION (1,000 Tons)

Albania	524	583	600	575	560	560	633	611	615	300	330
Bulgaria	4,913	3,600	4,836	3,068	4,327	4,149	4,743	5,402	5,095	4,500	3,900
Czechoslovakia	4,606	5,820	6,170	6,023	5,305	6,154	6,547	6,356	6,707	6,205	5,240
Hungary	5,751	5,968	7,367	6,578	5,793	5,748	6,975	6,509	6,161	5,954	3,400
Poland	4,476	5,165	6,010	6,461	7,502	7,942	7,582	8,462	9,026	9,270	7,000
Romania	6,465	5,220	7,578	5,665	6,700	6,000	8,400	7,800	7,300	5,490	3,300
Yugoslavia	5,218	5,524	5,595	4,839	4,776	5,272	6,300	5,599	6,359	6,539	3,700
Total	31,953	31,880	38,156	33,209	34,963	35,825	41,180	40,739	41,263	38,258	26,870

TABLE 9 -- Continued
EASTERN EUROPE GRAINS

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Coarse Grains											
<i>AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Hectares)</i>											
Albania	134	131	134	134	134	134	117	111.0	110	120	100
Bulgaria	1,040	979	907	757	950	851	893	980	817	1,000	956
Czechoslovakia	1,477	1,331	1,293	1,294	1,301	1,290	1,226	1,219	1,144	1,174	1,078
Hungary	1,516	1,499	1,496	1,461	1,501	1,483	1,506	1,506	1,519	1,581	1,725
Poland	6,638	6,571	6,452	6,319	6,283	6,251	6,259	6,181	6,250	6,279	5,593
Romania	3,850	3,804	3,881	3,891	3,695	3,582	3,777	3,725	3,404	3,849	3,510
Yugoslavia	2,762	2,766	2,805	2,862	2,834	2,614	2,668	2,693	2,653	2,578	2,667
Total	17,417	17,081	16,968	16,718	16,698	16,205	16,446	16,415	15,897	16,581	15,629
<i>YIELD (Tons per hectare)</i>											
Albania	3.02	3.33	3.22	3.22	3.22	3.22	2.67	3.43	3.49	2.54	2.65
Bulgaria	4.75	4.31	4.78	2.96	4.30	3.57	3.33	4.16	3.28	4.29	3.73
Czechoslovakia	3.84	3.92	4.49	4.44	4.22	4.35	4.33	4.58	4.98	4.67	4.66
Hungary	5.84	5.02	5.39	5.59	5.61	5.61	5.03	5.58	3.99	5.96	4.36
Poland	2.51	2.58	2.85	2.73	2.82	2.90	2.70	2.99	3.04	2.95	2.18
Romania	4.11	3.76	4.09	3.22	3.84	3.48	3.51	3.40	2.87	3.58	3.28
Yugoslavia	4.40	4.24	4.41	3.82	4.79	3.70	3.24	3.89	2.93	4.90	3.78
Total	4.07	3.88	4.18	3.71	4.11	3.83	3.54	4.00	3.51	4.13	3.52
<i>PRODUCTION (1,000 Tons)</i>											
Albania	405	436	432	432	431	431	312	381	384	305	265
Bulgaria	4,939	4,224	4,336	2,241	4,085	3,036	2,974	4,080	2,677	4,289	3,566
Czechoslovakia	5,666	5,222	5,806	5,745	5,488	5,613	5,307	5,588	5,696	5,485	5,020
Hungary	8,850	7,518	8,065	8,163	8,416	8,313	7,577	8,401	6,059	9,421	7,520
Poland	16,690	16,935	18,382	17,281	17,741	18,119	16,922	18,496	18,988	18,541	12,200
Romania	15,823	14,314	15,890	12,510	14,180	12,470	13,250	12,654	9,786	13,778	11,524
Yugoslavia	12,152	11,716	12,382	10,933	13,569	9,671	8,646	10,474	7,771	12,635	10,068
Total	64,525	60,365	65,293	57,305	63,910	57,653	54,988	60,074	51,361	64,454	50,163

TABLE 9 -- Continued
EASTERN EUROPE GRAINS

1982/83 1983/84 1984/85 1985/86 1986/87 1987/88 1988/89 1989/90 1990/91 1991/92 1992/93

Barley

AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Hectares)

Albania	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	10	10
Bulgaria	352	323	315	260	318	295	345	360	383	310
Czechoslovakia	964	819	777	789	821	793	751	745	792	717
Hungary	262	277	270	279	253	205	264	283	320	460
Poland	1,236	1,099	1,054	1,242	1,335	1,286	1,250	1,175	1,237	1,000
Romania	943	741	672	680	575	560	750	768	1,020	600
Yugoslavia	284	280	271	264	267	213	222	242	245	220
Total	4,053	3,552	3,372	3,527	3,582	3,406	3,637	3,592	4,007	3,317

YIELD (Tons per hectare)

Albania	2.08	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	3.08	3.23	2.50	2.50
Bulgaria	4.08	3.24	4.06	3.08	3.60	3.70	3.81	4.36	3.90	3.87
Czechoslovakia	3.79	4.00	4.73	4.48	4.30	4.26	4.30	4.73	4.79	5.13
Hungary	3.30	3.64	4.47	3.75	3.39	3.87	4.43	4.68	4.86	3.41
Poland	2.95	2.97	3.37	3.29	3.30	3.37	3.04	3.33	3.44	2.50
Romania	3.24	2.96	3.64	2.72	3.39	3.21	4.00	4.43	2.89	2.83
Yugoslavia	2.36	2.36	2.76	2.67	2.63	2.37	2.77	2.90	3.08	2.73
Total	3.11	3.07	3.62	3.19	3.27	3.30	3.63	3.93	3.64	3.28

PRODUCTION (1,000 Tons)

Albania	25	30	30	30	30	30	40	42	25	25
Bulgaria	1,436	1,047	1,279	800	1,144	1,091	1,313	1,568	1,495	1,200
Czechoslovakia	3,654	3,276	3,677	3,538	3,530	3,551	3,411	3,550	3,793	3,680
Hungary	865	1,008	1,208	1,046	857	794	1,170	1,324	1,554	1,570
Poland	3,647	3,262	3,555	4,086	4,412	4,335	3,804	3,909	4,257	2,500
Romania	3,052	2,193	2,448	1,850	1,950	1,800	3,000	3,400	2,950	1,700
Yugoslavia	669	661	748	704	703	504	615	702	754	600
Total	13,348	11,477	12,945	12,054	12,626	12,105	13,353	14,493	14,828	11,275

EASTERN EUROPE GRAINS

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
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Corn

AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Hectares)

Albania	92	87	90	90	90	90	72	65	65	80	60
Bulgaria	621	596	542	435	573	497	490	563	400	560	600
Czechoslovakia	176	162	195	205	210	206	188	190	135	166	188
Hungary	1,130	1,102	1,107	1,053	1,118	1,144	1,103	1,084	1,082	1,126	1,150
Poland	16	17	15	16	22	32	40	51	59	70	70
Romania	2,764	2,935	3,091	3,090	3,000	2,900	2,900	2,800	2,470	2,578	2,650
Yugoslavia	2,246	2,264	2,331	2,400	2,369	2,218	2,269	2,268	2,229	2,166	2,300
Total	7,045	7,163	7,371	7,289	7,382	7,087	7,062	7,021	6,440	6,746	7,018

YIELD (Tons per hectare)

Albania	3.72	4.21	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.24	4.65	4.65	3.13	3.50
Bulgaria	5.50	5.23	5.52	3.10	4.97	3.74	3.18	4.30	3.10	4.85	3.83
Czechoslovakia	5.35	4.46	4.82	5.43	4.72	5.63	5.30	5.26	3.47	5.19	3.99
Hungary	6.86	5.68	5.88	6.47	6.49	6.32	5.47	6.22	3.99	6.67	4.96
Poland	4.25	3.76	3.80	4.31	5.14	4.56	5.10	4.78	4.92	4.86	3.57
Romania	4.57	4.08	4.29	3.40	4.00	3.62	3.45	3.21	2.75	4.07	3.58
Yugoslavia	4.95	4.73	4.84	4.12	5.29	4.00	3.39	4.15	3.02	5.34	4.00
Total	5.03	4.59	4.74	4.40	4.94	4.55	4.16	4.65	3.70	4.87	3.92

PRODUCTION (1,000 Tons)

Albania	342	366	360	360	360	360	233	302	302	250	210
Bulgaria	3,418	3,115	2,994	1,350	2,848	1,858	1,557	2,421	1,241	2,718	2,300
Czechoslovakia	941	722	940	1,114	992	1,160	996	1,000	468	862	750
Hungary	7,752	6,256	6,514	6,818	7,261	7,234	6,028	6,747	4,317	7,510	5,700
Poland	68	64	57	69	113	146	204	244	290	340	250
Romania	12,620	11,982	13,274	10,500	12,000	10,500	10,000	9,000	6,800	10,500	9,500
Yugoslavia	11,126	10,719	11,293	9,896	12,526	8,863	7,697	9,415	6,724	11,557	9,200
Total	36,267	33,224	35,432	30,107	36,100	30,121	26,715	29,129	20,142	33,737	27,910

TABLE 9 -- Continued
EASTERN EUROPE GRAINS

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Oats											
<i>AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Hectares)</i>											
Albania	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Bulgaria	43	34	23	29	28	28	27	26	26	26	20
Czechoslovakia	161	147	129	121	115	108	102	103	93	89	85
Hungary	50	48	44	44	41	40	42	42	48	42	45
Poland	1,086	1,042	934	994	924	856	850	803	747	686	673
Romania	88	70	67	72	70	70	75	106	144	210	225
Yugoslavia	176	168	153	151	152	140	135	144	139	130	110
Total	1,624	1,529	1,370	1,431	1,350	1,262	1,251	1,244	1,217	1,203	1,178
<i>YIELD (Tons per hectare)</i>											
Albania	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00
Bulgaria	1.16	0.88	1.09	1.41	1.50	1.46	1.96	1.73	1.73	1.35	1.50
Czechoslovakia	3.03	3.22	3.71	3.91	3.64	3.76	3.59	3.20	4.53	3.89	3.24
Hungary	2.36	2.46	3.43	3.02	3.07	2.48	3.19	3.10	3.29	3.24	2.44
Poland	2.40	2.28	2.79	2.70	2.69	2.84	2.61	2.72	2.84	2.73	2.08
Romania	1.03	1.14	1.40	1.42	2.14	1.43	2.13	1.58	1.63	1.23	1.20
Yugoslavia	1.53	1.48	1.67	1.67	1.71	1.66	1.87	1.94	2.01	1.92	1.82
Total	1.86	1.85	2.23	2.23	2.32	2.16	2.41	2.25	2.50	2.19	1.90
<i>PRODUCTION (1,000 Tons)</i>											
Albania	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	20	20
Bulgaria	50	30	25	41	42	41	53	45	45	35	30
Czechoslovakia	488	473	479	473	419	406	366	330	421	346	275
Hungary	118	118	151	133	126	99	134	130	158	136	110
Poland	2,608	2,377	2,604	2,682	2,486	2,428	2,222	2,186	2,119	1,873	1,400
Romania	91	80	94	102	150	100	160	168	234	258	270
Yugoslavia	269	248	256	252	260	232	253	279	280	250	200
Total	3,654	3,356	3,639	3,713	3,513	3,336	3,218	3,168	3,287	2,918	2,305

TABLE 9 -- Continued
EASTERN EUROPE GRAINS

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Rye											
<i>AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Hectares)</i>											
Albania	10	11	11	11	11	11	12	13	12	10	10
Bulgaria	23	25	26	32	30	30	30	30	30	30	25
Czechoslovakia	176	203	192	179	155	142	143	175	171	127	88
Hungary	74	72	75	85	89	94	97	97	92	93	70
Poland	3,273	3,448	3,545	3,083	2,760	2,647	2,325	2,275	2,314	2,290	2,000
Romania	40	42	35	40	40	42	40	40	35	37	30
Yugoslavia	53	51	47	44	42	41	40	37	38	35	35
Total	3,649	3,852	3,931	3,474	3,127	3,007	2,687	2,667	2,692	2,622	2,258
<i>YIELD (Tons per hectare)</i>											
Albania	0.80	0.91	1.09	1.09	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.69	0.83	1.00	1.00
Bulgaria	1.48	1.24	1.42	1.53	1.67	1.50	1.67	1.50	1.50	1.33	1.40
Czechoslovakia	3.31	3.70	3.70	3.46	3.53	3.49	3.73	4.05	4.30	3.81	3.58
Hungary	1.55	1.89	2.56	1.95	1.93	1.98	2.53	2.06	2.46	2.38	2.00
Poland	2.38	2.55	2.69	2.47	2.56	2.58	2.37	2.73	2.61	2.58	2.00
Romania	1.00	0.95	1.43	1.25	1.50	1.19	1.50	1.95	1.94	1.81	1.67
Yugoslavia	1.58	1.63	1.72	1.75	1.76	1.68	1.90	2.03	1.89	2.03	1.86
Total	1.73	1.84	2.09	1.93	1.99	1.92	2.06	2.14	2.22	2.13	1.93
<i>PRODUCTION (1,000 Tons)</i>											
Albania	8	10	12	12	11	11	9	9	10	10	10
Bulgaria	34	31	37	49	50	45	50	45	45	40	35
Czechoslovakia	583	751	710	620	547	496	534	708	736	484	315
Hungary	115	136	192	166	172	186	245	200	226	221	140
Poland	7,792	8,781	9,540	7,600	7,074	6,817	5,501	6,216	6,044	5,899	4,000
Romania	40	40	50	50	60	50	60	78	68	67	50
Yugoslavia	84	83	81	77	74	69	76	75	72	71	65
Total	8,656	9,832	10,622	8,574	7,988	7,674	6,475	7,331	7,201	6,792	4,615

Analysts from USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service and Agriculture Canada's National Grains Bureau jointly traveled throughout the southern and central provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta during the week of July 19, 1992. The following is the result of discussions with producers, elevator managers, trade, industry, and other Canadian Government officials.

A generally dry winter throughout the Canadian Prairie Provinces left soil moisture below desirable levels this spring. After light showers early this season, most crops experienced timely germination, but additional moisture was needed to start germination in the northern regions. Persistent cool temperatures across all of Canada compounded the problems. Development of all the crops observed, including wheat, barley, and rapeseed (canola) was judged to be nearly 14 days behind schedule.

The wheat and rapeseed in the southern region of the Prairie Provinces, from Winnipeg, Manitoba, to Regina, Saskatchewan, needed additional warm, sunny days for favorable development. Wheat fields were generally behind last season's development, with stands no more than waist-high and with heads slightly smaller than last year. In the more sandy soils region of southeast Saskatchewan, wheat yields appeared closer-to-normal, compared to last year's above-average yields benefited wet growing conditions. The rapeseed throughout this area displayed thick canopy, but pod development was behind last year's excellent crop.

Wheat and rapeseed in the area between Regina, Saskatchewan, and Lethbridge, Alberta, appeared similar to those in the eastern areas. Growth was nearly 10 to 14 days behind schedule. Crop density in most fields was less than ideal; however, an average yield is still possible if no early frost occurs. The first fall frost normally takes place in mid-September.

In Alberta, stretching north from Lethbridge to Edmonton, both wheat and rapeseed were more developed and should bear slightly higher yields than the southern regions of the Province. This was especially true between Drumheller and Edmonton, where soils are more productive.

Northwest of Edmonton, Alberta, into Saskatchewan, crops were stressed by low moisture and cool conditions. Crops over much of the upper, northern regions were stunted and needed rain to bolster development. If rains do arrive in time to speed development, an early frost in August could threaten the quality and size of the crop. This would increase significantly the level of Canada's feed-wheat supplies during 1992/93.

Some of the best yields are expected to be harvested from the area just west of Winnipeg, Manitoba. Excellent soils and favorable growing conditions thus far this season, are expected to produce average-to-above-average yields in this region.

Over the past several years, applications of nitrogen fertilizers have declined. However, this year, the purchase of fertilizer is up 30 percent in some regions, according to researchers at University of Saskatchewan. Continued applications of fertilizers, over the next few years, will be needed to buildup soil nutrients and may affect potential yields as nitrogen levels are replenished.

The major question concerning this season's production level is whether the cool, dry conditions experienced thus far will be replaced with much needed rain in the northern regions of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The harvest in these regions usually begins in August and ends by mid-September. An extended growing season through the end of September will improve production prospects. However, an early frost, in August, would virtually eliminate the possibility of harvesting an average crop.

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TABLE 10

Canadian Oilseeds and Grains

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Harvested Area (million hectares)													
Rapeseed 1/	2.08	1.40	1.78	2.33	3.07	2.78	2.64	2.67	3.67	2.90	2.58	3.14	3.13
Soybean	0.28	0.28	0.36	0.36	0.41	0.41	0.38	0.46	0.53	0.54	0.49	0.60	0.64
Sunflowerseed	0.14	0.12	0.08	0.05	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.07
Wheat	11.10	12.43	12.55	13.70	13.16	13.73	14.24	13.47	12.99	13.63	14.39	14.21	14.10
Barley	4.63	5.48	5.15	4.35	4.57	4.75	4.83	5.00	4.15	4.66	4.70	4.22	3.90
Corn	0.96	1.14	1.11	1.11	1.19	1.12	0.99	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.04	1.11	1.06
Oats	1.52	1.56	1.61	1.40	1.41	1.26	1.29	1.26	1.37	1.71	1.22	0.84	1.40
Rye	0.31	0.45	0.46	0.43	0.37	0.37	0.32	0.31	0.26	0.50	0.42	0.18	0.16
Yield (metric tons per hectare)													
Rapeseed 1/	1.19	1.32	1.25	1.12	1.11	1.26	1.43	1.44	1.17	1.07	1.27	1.32	1.31
Soybean	2.49	2.18	2.33	2.02	2.26	2.50	2.50	2.75	2.16	2.26	2.63	2.44	2.50
Sunflowerseed	1.22	1.36	1.22	1.09	1.08	1.15	1.38	1.53	1.12	1.25	1.69	1.64	1.39
Wheat	1.74	2.00	2.13	1.93	1.61	1.77	2.20	1.93	1.23	1.80	2.27	2.25	2.02
Barley	2.43	2.51	2.71	2.35	2.25	2.61	3.03	2.79	2.46	2.50	2.96	2.76	2.72
Corn	6.01	5.86	5.88	5.36	5.69	6.21	5.95	7.02	5.47	6.36	6.91	6.71	6.60
Oats	2.00	2.04	2.26	1.98	1.83	2.17	2.53	2.37	2.18	2.08	2.34	2.13	2.21
Rye	1.45	2.08	2.04	1.93	1.76	1.53	1.93	1.58	1.04	1.74	1.70	1.87	1.72
Production (million metric tons)													
Rapeseed 1/	2.48	1.85	2.23	2.61	3.41	3.50	3.79	3.85	4.31	3.10	3.28	4.15	4.10
Soybean	0.69	0.61	0.85	0.74	0.92	1.01	0.96	1.27	1.15	1.22	1.29	1.46	1.60
Sunflowerseed	0.17	0.17	0.09	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.13	0.10
Wheat	19.29	24.80	26.72	26.47	21.19	24.25	31.38	25.95	16.00	24.58	32.71	31.95	28.50
Barley	11.26	13.72	13.97	10.21	10.28	12.39	14.63	13.96	10.21	11.67	13.93	11.62	10.60
Corn	5.75	6.67	6.51	5.93	6.78	6.97	5.91	7.02	5.37	6.38	7.16	7.42	7.00
Oats	3.03	3.19	3.64	2.77	2.58	2.74	3.25	3.00	2.99	3.55	2.85	1.79	3.10
Rye	0.45	0.93	0.93	0.82	0.65	0.57	0.61	0.49	0.27	0.87	0.71	0.34	0.28

1/ Includes canola varieties.

August 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

COTTON PRODUCTION IN MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Cotton production in Mexico and Central America has decreased significantly compared to last year and continues a 10-year downward trend. Mexican cotton production for 1992/93 is forecast at 250,000 bales, down 70 percent from last year and down 82 percent from 1981/82, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Mexico City. In Central America, 1992/93 production is forecast at 143,000 bales, down 56 percent from 1991/92 and down 84 percent from 1981/82, according to the U.S. agricultural attaches in San Jose and Guatemala City.

MEXICO: Cotton production in Mexico for 1992/93 is forecast at the lowest level in 60 years. This year's decline is due to low prices, high production costs, and a lack of credit. Production costs have increased as rural Mexico adapts to a market-oriented economy. In addition, the last 3 years have been plagued by excessive rainfall and insect damage just before harvesting, which has affected producer income. Some analysts believe that cotton production may decline in the future because of the high risk of weather damage at harvest and the high cost of production relative to the price of imported cotton.

Cotton is grown in several states in Mexico. The northwestern states of Baja California Norte, Sonora, Sinaloa, and Baja California Sur account for nearly one-half of the area. Virtually all of the cotton in this area is irrigated. The rest of Mexico's cotton is rainfed and grown mostly in the northeastern states of Tamaulipas and Coahuila. Cotton production in this area is more risky because of the likelihood of receiving late summer rains as the crop is being harvested. Cotton is harvested in Mexico from late-June to late-November.

Cotton area in 1992/93 decreased significantly from last year because of a lack of access to production credit. The Government's new policy of full repayment of loans before additional credit can be offered has affected the small "ejidatarios", or communal farmer, more than the larger, self-financed farmers. The default rate for ejidatarios has been high for the last 3 years, and the lack of credit has forced some to give up cotton farming. In addition, production costs have risen in Mexico due to the elimination of some subsidies. Fertilizer, water, and electricity costs have increased during the last 3 years at a rate greater than inflation. Fuel costs are increasing at the rate of 14 percent per year, which is near the estimated rate of inflation for 1992.

CENTRAL AMERICA: Cotton production in Central America for 1992/93 is estimated at 143,000 bales, 56 percent below that of a year earlier and an amount near the production levels during the early 1960's. The decline is due to high production costs, pest control problems, low international prices, and competition from other crops. In addition, the April 1992 eruption of the Cerro Negro volcano in Nicaragua affected some traditional cotton producing areas. Central America has the potential to produce 1.5 million bales of cotton annually, as it did in 1978. However, future production changes depend on economic factors, rather than natural conditions.

Cotton is grown mostly along the Pacific coastal lowlands in Guatemala, Nicaragua, and El Salvador. Honduras, Costa Rica, and Belize also produce cotton in minor amounts. Cotton production in Central America is rainfed and depends on distinct wet and dry seasons, each lasting about 6 months. The rainy season usually starts in April and lasts until October. Rainfall is lighter in July and August when planting takes place. A hot, dry season extends from November to April, allowing several cotton pickings during this period.

Higher production costs and lower international prices have affected cotton area and production in the 2 largest cotton producing countries in Central America. In Guatemala, 1992/93 production is forecast at 80,000 bales, down 57 percent from 1991/92. This decline is mainly due to a shift in cotton area to other crops. The primary commodities which are being cultivated in place of cotton are soybeans, sugarcane, bananas, and African palm. With the exception of soybeans, these commodities have high initial production costs and can be harvested for several years. Therefore, it is unlikely that cotton production will rebound in the near future even if cotton prices increase markedly. In Nicaragua, 1992/93 production is forecast at 30,000 bales, down 73 percent from 1991/92. Most of this reduction comes from a decrease in cotton area. The Government has encouraged a shift of some area, traditionally planted with cotton, to other crops such as sesame seeds, soybeans, peanuts, and sunflower seeds. With a smaller area planted to cotton, the Government plans to use improved technology to reduce the use of pesticides.

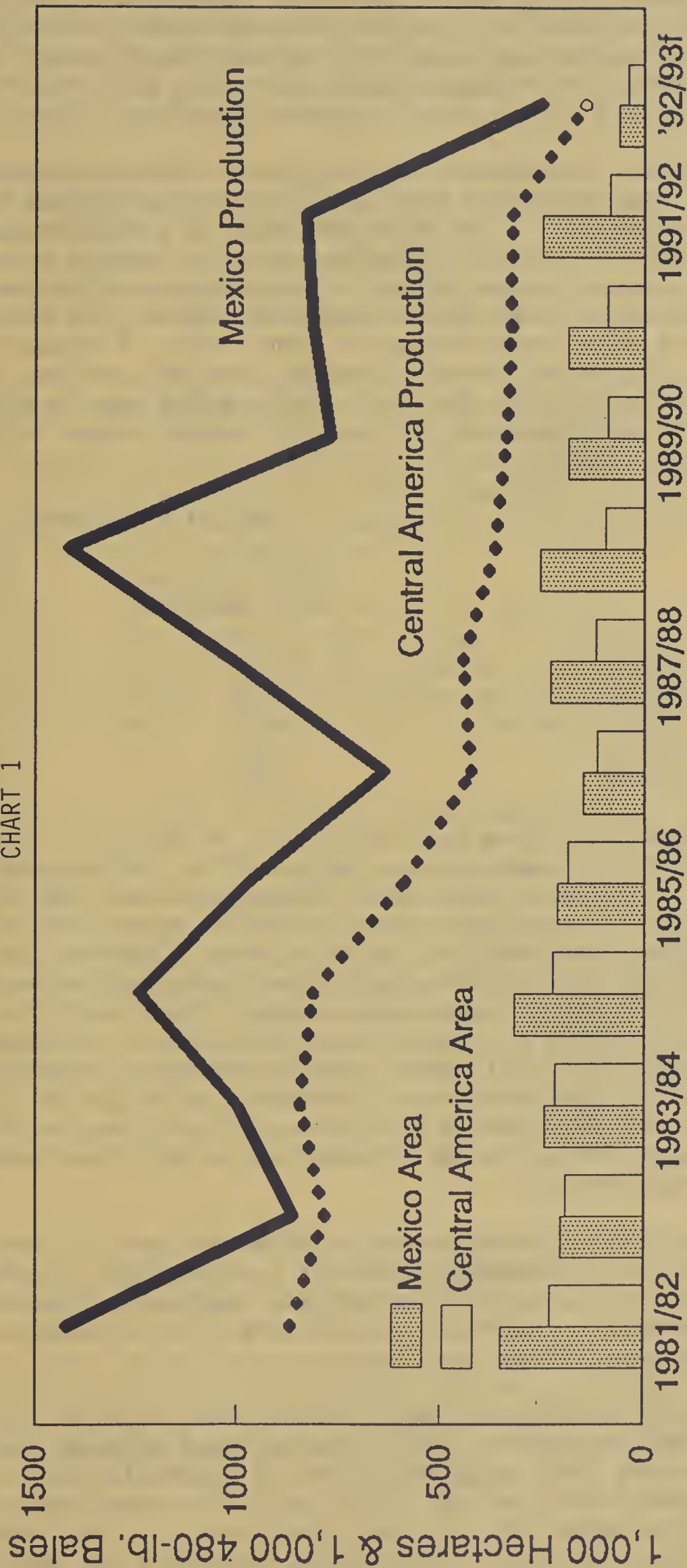
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TABLE 11

Cotton Production in Mexico and Central America

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93f
Harvested Area (1,000 Ha)												
Mexico	350	204	245	320	213	150	230	255	188	186	250	60
Central America	231	193	220	225	187	114	119	96	89	90	84	36
Yield (Kg/Ha)												
Mexico	885	921	890	844	992	926	956	1209	891	952	724	907
Central America	818	883	835	786	683	814	814	830	832	789	840	865
Production (1,000 480-lb. Bales)												
Mexico	1422	863	1001	1240	970	638	1010	1416	769	813	831	250
Central America	868	783	844	812	587	426	445	366	340	326	324	143

CHART 1



Central America includes: Guatemala, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica.

Note: (f) denotes preliminary estimate or forecast.

August 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

INDIAN SUNFLOWERSEED PRODUCTION

India's 1992/93 sunflowerseed production is estimated at 1.2 million tons, up 0.1 million or 9 percent from last year. Sunflowerseed is now India's fourth most important oilseed after peanuts, rapeseed, and soybeans and is likely to move up to third place by the end of the century. The following article is derived from a report prepared by the U.S. agricultural counselor in New Delhi.

After 2 decades of uneven growth, high oilseed prices and rapidly improving access to hybrid seed have given a new impetus to sunflower cultivation. Production, which is estimated at 1.2 million tons in 1992/93, may reach 2.2 million by 1997. Originally planted mainly in southern states, sunflowerseed is now enjoying a boom in the Punjab and Haryana. Public and private sector breeding programs are producing substantial gains in yields where sunflowers are grown under irrigated conditions. Although the relative price advantage of sunflowerseed over competing crops will be less pronounced in future years than it has been in the past. Yield gains and the adaptability of the crop to different regions and growing seasons assure substantial output growth over the next few years.

INDIAN SUNFLOWERSEED

	<u>Harvested Area</u> 1,000 Hectares	<u>Yield</u> MT/Ha	<u>Production</u> 1,000 Metric Tons
1988/89	1104	.335	370
1989/90	1192	.529	631
1990/91	1642	.541	889
1991/92	1900	.605	1105
1992/93	1900	.632	1200

Sunflowers have been cultivated in India since seed lines from the Soviet Union were introduced in the early 1970's. Cultivated area was initially limited to the states of Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh. For the first 10 years, area planted and yields fluctuated widely, mainly due to irregular seed supply and quality. After a decade, planted area was about 100,000 hectares. In the late 1970's, the Indian Government became more involved in the area of sunflowerseed research, and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) established a chain of seed production and research centers to increase the availability of better hybrids and give information on location-specific production technology. A support price for sunflowerseed was introduced in the early 1970's along with other oilseeds, and was increased substantially in the late 1980's, though not keeping up with the increase in market prices for sunflowerseed.

India's extraordinarily high vegetable oil prices and resultant high oilseed prices encouraged farmers to consider this alternative to pulse and coarse grain crops. While prices for food grains (cereals and pulses) increased by 50 percent between 1975 to 1985, oilseed prices during that same period increased by over 100 percent.

An Oilseed Technology Mission (OTM) was set up by the Government of India in 1986 to increase the productivity of oilseed crops in India with the goal of making India self-sufficient in vegetable oils. The OTM is a consortium of government agencies concerned with oilseed and vegetable oil production, processing, imports, and distribution. They focus on developing integrated crop production technologies, providing the necessary inputs to farmers, improving post-harvest technologies, advocating high price supports, and providing fiscal and technological support to the processing industry.

Area planted to sunflowers increased steadily in the 1980's reaching a level of 1.6 million hectares in 1987, still mainly concentrated in the South. The drought of 1987 caused a yield reduction of about 10 percent in the sunflowerseed crop and farmers cut back their planting the following year due to poor returns and a shortage of seeds. Since 1989, area and yields have resumed their steep upward trend and cultivation has expanded into the northern states of Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh.

In the 1970's, sunflowerseed was predominantly a rainfed summer (or monsoon season) crop. However, as marketing channels and yields have improved, many farmers in the South now plant 2, and in some areas, even 3 crops of sunflowerseed, depending upon the availability of irrigation water. In Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh an irrigated crop is sown from September to October and another irrigated crop is planted from December to January.

In southern India, sunflowers have replaced sorghum and millet in mainly rainfed areas. Sunflowers have not replaced peanuts to the same extent because they do not provide the much-needed fodder. The water requirement for sunflowers also is higher than for peanuts. Since the newer, high-yielding hybrids require more water to achieve their full yield potential, future area expansion in sunflowers in the South will depend largely on the ability of this crop to compete with sorghum and corn for irrigation water.

The most important development in sunflower cultivation in the last 3 years has been the expansion in sunflower area in the northern states of Punjab and Haryana, from 28,000 hectares in 1989/90 to 180,000 hectares in 1991/92. In northern states, sunflowers have emerged as a late-winter season crop, planted under irrigated conditions in January or February, and harvested before it is time to plant rice in June.

Some of the surge in sunflower plantings in the Punjab and Haryana this year is attributable to unique weather conditions. The late arrival of the 1991 monsoon in the North led to a cutback in rice plantings in some areas which were then planted to "toria" (an early rapeseed variety) and then to sunflowers. Widespread toria planting occurs infrequently. However, there seems to be a trend in the cotton belt of western Punjab and Haryana to plant sunflowers because a 90-day sunflowerseed crop produces more income per hectare than late-planted wheat. This trade-off between wheat and sunflowers is one that bears watching. A traditional view is that sunflowerseed only competes with short-duration pulse crops like mung beans and "urad" (black matpe). Other possible rotations which could incorporate more sunflowers in this area are rice/potatoes/sunflowers and sugarcane/sunflowers. Superior water availability in the North makes this area the prime location for additional growth in sunflower area.

The per hectare yield of sunflowerseed in India exceeded 600 kilograms per hectare in the 1970's, but on a limited area. As area expanded in the 1980's, yields dropped due to the inability of public sector seed corporations to provide consistent seed supplies as well as increased plantings on rainfed and marginal land. Yields have shown significant increases in recent years as the public sector monopoly on seed production has loosened and private companies have been permitted to import modest quantities of superior seeds for planting. A number of Indian and joint-venture companies are moving towards production of top-quality, hybrid seed bred specifically for Indian conditions.

Experimental fields have recorded yields as high as 3,000 kilograms per hectare under irrigated conditions and up to 1,500 kilograms per hectare under rainfed conditions. The national average sunflowerseed yield is moving up and reached 540 kilograms per hectare in 1990/91 and is expected to be around 600 kilograms per hectare this year. Hybrids producing over 3 tons per hectare of sunflowerseed, with over 40 percent oil content under normal field conditions, will be ready for release within a couple of years. Nevertheless, for reasons discussed below, the national average yield is unlikely to exceed 700 kilograms per hectare in the near future, although yields in northern India could exceed 1,500 kilograms per hectare.

CONSTRAINTS TO GROWTH

For the next few years, production growth is likely to be constrained by:

- **A shortage of high-yielding seed varieties suitable for rainfed conditions.** Although several private seed companies have developed many high-yielding hybrid varieties, and research work continues, most of these varieties are highly water intensive, requiring 7 to 8 irrigations during the growth period. There is still a great need for development of varieties which will do well under rain-fed conditions. Small farmers are reluctant to pay the relatively high price of hybrid seed, even though increased output more than justifies the additional expense.
- **Pest and disease problems due to continuous cultivation in some southern regions.** Continuous cultivation of sunflowers in the South may lead to a build-up of cultivar specific diseases and pests. Although some of the new hybrids are disease-resistant, many traditional varieties are susceptible to alternaria, leaf blight, root and collar rot, and head rot.
- **Limited water availability in many growing areas.** Favorable rainfall distribution during the past 3 years has helped yields, however, the crop remains susceptible to failure of rains during critical growth stages like bud initiation, flower opening, and seed filling. Similarly, excessive and continuous rains during the flowering period lead to poor seed setting. Since the climate during the monsoon season fluctuates, this is a risky crop in the summer months.
- **Rapidly increasing prices for competing coarse grain crops.** Because sunflowers do not yield any fodder, smaller farmers will continue to plant peanuts and coarse grains to help meet their annual feed requirements. While sunflowerseed prices remain high (2 to 3 times the average farm price for wheat on a per kilogram basis), coarse grain prices have nearly doubled in the last year. If corn and sorghum prices do not fall back to their historic price relationships (heavy discounts) relative to wheat and rice, some sunflower farmers will switch back to coarse grain cultivation.

STIMULUS FOR ADDITIONAL GROWTH

Factors which point to continued growth in sunflowerseed production include:

- **Increased availability of better hybrids.** Several major domestic seed companies, some in collaboration with major international companies, have put a high priority on sunflower research and development. Government research institutions, universities, and public sector seed corporations also are committed to sunflowerseed development.

- **India's high domestic oil prices along with sunflowerseed's high oil content.** The market price for sunflowerseed is currently Rs.9,000 per ton (US\$296/ton) reflecting a wholesale bulk sunflowerseed oil price of US\$920 per ton. The Government's Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) every year establishes minimum support price for all major oilseeds, including sunflowerseed. However, the actual price realization by farmers in recent years has been generally much higher than the support price, which was Rs.6,700 per ton in 1991/92, mainly due to the high oil content of sunflowerseed, around 35 percent. Returns compared to the alternative of wheat in the North, or sorghum and millet in the South, continue to favor sunflowerseed, but the margin is narrowing as domestic shortages of coarse grains and wheat, in recent years, have caused sharp increases in prices of these commodities.
- **A growing processing infrastructure.** Production cannot grow without marketing outlets, and sunflowerseed processing plants have started to come on line. In addition to existing expeller plants, new sunflowerseed processing plants are being set up in major producing areas to process and refine sunflowerseed oil. This oil is emerging as a popular cooking oil in the urban areas, where it is being marketed as a "healthy" oil. Branded, refined sunflowerseed oil is generally priced somewhat below the most popular brands of peanut oil.
- **Exportability of sunflowerseed meal, as well as its growing popularity with poultry producers.** In recent years, Indian sunflowerseed meal has made significant inroads into export markets, which has added to the profitability of the crop. Exports doubled to 186,000 tons valued at Rs.312.5 million (US\$10.0 million) in Indian Fiscal Year 1991/92 (April/March) from 92,000 tons valued at Rs.142.0 million in 1990/91. In addition, the domestic feed industry is using larger quantities of sunflowerseed meal in their feed rations since it is still priced below domestic soybean meal.
- **A short growing period and seasonal flexibility.** The short duration of the crop allows it to be incorporated into existing minor crop rotation schemes without displacing longer-season cash crops, e.g., cotton or sugarcane in the North. While cropping intensity has increased in India, there are still substantial fallow periods in many regional crop rotations which would allow for additional growth in sunflower area.

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BRAZILIAN AGRICULTURAL POLICY MEASURES
FOR THE 1992/93 SUMMER CROP

The following article is derived from a report prepared by the office of the U.S. agricultural counselor in Brasilia.

On August 6, 1992, Brazilian President Fernando Collor announced a package of agricultural policy measures designed to stimulate the 1992/93 crop by increasing total grain and oilseed production from 70.0 million tons in 1991/92 to 81.0 million this season. The announced measures concentrate larger credit resources on loans to be made available to farmers to help finance variable production costs and identifies other specific policy measures to improve access to credit, promote increased productivity, and facilitate imports of tractors and harvesters.

CREDIT RESOURCES: President Collor promised to make US\$5.2 billion in credit available for the 1992/93 summer crop. This represents US\$1.0 billion more than last season and will be used to finance variable production costs and harvesting. In addition to the US\$5.2 billion, the Government announced another long-term (4 years) line of credit from the National Development and Social Bank (BNDS) of US\$2.0 billion for financing agro-industrial projects, another US\$200.0 million in addition to the US\$300.0 million already allocated to "FINAME RURAL", basically to finance the purchase of farm equipment, including imports of tractors and harvesters. Crop insurance allocations were set at US\$700.0 million and agricultural research will have loans of US\$130.0 million from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Total credit resources announced were US\$8.2 billion. The origin of the US\$5.2 billion to finance the 1992/93 summer crop is: US\$2.6 billion from the Bank of Brazil, US\$1.6 billion from the private commercial banks, and US\$1.0 billion in subsidies from the National Treasury.

INTEREST RATES: The Government reduced interest rates for loans under the rural credit system by creating a new classification of producers according to their annual income. The "UREF" is a new index announced for the agricultural sector and, as of August 1992, one "UREF" equals Cruzeiros 1,000 (US\$0.23). Loans are paid back by farmers at the annual interest rates plus the daily reference interest rate (TRD), which is determined by the Central Bank, and follows inflation rates closely. The current "UREF" and associated annual interest rates are as follows:

<u>TYPE OF PRODUCER</u>	<u>LIMIT OF ANNUAL INCOME (UREF)</u>	<u>ANNUAL INTEREST RATE (percent)</u>
Mini	25,000	6.0
Small	25,000 to 75,000	9.0
All other	above 75,001	12.5

MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICES: The Government also released the new minimum price for the 1992/93 crop. The new support prices were reduced for corn and dry beans due to the record 1991/92 crops, according to the Brazilian Agriculture Ministry, and current excessive Government-owned stocks. The manioc minimum price also was reduced because the Government did not want to provide further production incentives that would result in increased costs to the price support system. Also, the Government decided to abolish the minimum price for soybeans, deciding instead to use only a reference value for soybeans for purposes of financing. This reference value scheme was not explained during the public announcement.

PRODUCT	UNIT (KG)	MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE IN CRUZEIROS PER UNIT (AUG 92)1/	EFFECTIVE DATE & INDEXATION PERIOD
Cotton	15	21,198.15	Feb-Jul 1993
Rice, irrig.	50	41,790.00	Feb-Jul 1993
Rice, upland	60	36,884.40	Feb-Jul 1993
Dry edible beans (black)	60	104,169.00	Nov 91-Mar 93
Corn	60	26,369.40	Feb-Jul 1993

1/ Exchange rate for August 6, 1992: Cruzeiros 4,365 per one dollar. The above prices will be adjusted according to the variation of "UREF" during indexation period referred above.

PRODUCTION LOAN SCHEDULE: Also released was the new production loan schedule (VBC), which is a theoretical cost structure for each crop and productivity level established by the Government. It is based on estimated production costs per hectare, taking into account yields, regions of the country, and farm size. The VBC is used to calculate the availability of official credit for each farmer. Production loans under the VBC's are released to farmers in 3 tranches normally in August (60 percent), October (25 percent), and February (15 percent).

PRODUCTION LOAN SCHEDULE SUMMER CROP 1992/93

COMMODITY	MODAL (AVERAGE) YIELD (Kg/Ha)	V B C (Cr/Ha) 1/
Cotton	1,201 to 1,600	1,384,956.00
Rice, irrigated		
- diesel	3,601 to 4,500	2,084,641.00
- natural	3,601 to 4,500	1,748,793.00
Rice, upland	1,200 to 1,500	749,111.00
Dry edible beans	601 to 900	829,113.00
Corn	1,501 to 2,500	696,186.00
Sorghum	2,001 to 2,500	474,745.00
Soybeans	1,601 to 2,000	999,839.00

1/ Exchange rate of August 6, 1992 is Cr 4,365 per one dollar.

LENDING LIMITS: The most important change introduced this year was the announcement of the "EMBRAPA Guidelines" for agricultural zoning, which allows for increased borrowing above official lending limits. The goal is to the increase productivity of major crops. The official lending limits are as follows:

LENDING LIMITS FOR OFFICIAL CREDIT
1992/1993 CROP
CATEGORY OF PRODUCER PERCENT

PRODUCT	MINI/SMALL	ALL OTHER
Cotton	90	80
Rice, irrigated	90	80
Rice, upland	90	80
Dried beans	90	80
Corn	90	80
Soybeans	80	60

The percent in the above table means the amount each producer, according to its size, can borrow in official credit for a particular crop. However, if a producer follows "EMBRAPA Guidelines" they could borrow up to 100 percent of the financing, as compared to the above table. This is not true for corn or dried beans.

MARKET INTERVENTION RULES: The Government announced the new trigger prices (called P.L.E.) for releasing government stocks.

P.L.E. -- 1992/92 CROP -- BASE: JUNE 1992

PRODUCTS	UNIT (KG)	P.L.E. (CR. UNIT)	REFERENCE MKT. PLACE
Rice	80	45,894.00	Sao Paulo
Corn	60	24,941.00	Sao Paulo
Dry edible beans	60	102,392.00	Sao Paulo
Beef	1	5,687.00	Sao Paulo
Cotton	15	61,312.00	Sao Paulo
Manioc flour	50	40,841.00	Sao Paulo

OTHER POLICY MEASURES:

- The Federal Crop Loan (EGF) for 1991/92 corn and cotton destined for export includes corn from the southern regions destined for the Brazilian Northeast to compete against Argentine and U.S. corn. There are some indications that excessive moisture may have affected quality and aflatoxin levels.
- A program to privatize 600 of CONAB's (Brazilian Food Company) public storage facilities by 1994. This will eliminate all Government storage facilities.
- Reduction of import duties for tractors (from 30 to 20 percent), and harvesters (from 20 to 10 percent).
- Authorized exports of tobacco leaves.
- Further investigation on imported wheat for assessing compensatory duty.
- Proposal for amendment of the budget law to allow the issuance of Government bonds to finance the minimum support price policy and to provide subsidy for rural credit.

ANALYSIS AND COMMENTS: Most farmer organizations reacted cautiously to the announced agricultural policy. Although the volume of credit, at US\$5.2 billion, was considered sufficient in view of the current budget constraints, there are several points of concern to producers.

First is the discrepancy between the daily monetary correction of loans by the daily reference rate (the TRD), and the monetary correction of minimum support prices by the monthly reference rate (the TR). The different criteria to index loans and minimum prices created a major discrepancy in this year's crop costs, in real terms, by over 20 percent in favor of agricultural loans. This discrepancy is responsible for the significant "outstanding" producer debt from the 1991/92 crop, estimated at US\$500.0 million. The new agricultural policy did not address this potential repayment discrepancy.

Second, part of the US\$5.2 billion credit package is to be loaned at market interest rates (currently near 30 percent on an annual basis) plus the TRD. Producers have no guarantee that market prices will increase enough to pay for loans at high market interest rates. On the other hand, under the subsidized credit, the National Treasury will be responsible for paying the difference between the market rate and agricultural rates. It is estimated that the subsidy for the 1992/93 crop will cost the National Treasury over US\$1.0 billion. The conclusion is that the level of interest rates will be the key to determine the success of the program. In view of that, most farmer organizations will likely advise their members to stay away from the banks, and to finance their production costs with their own resources, or to barter with their suppliers of agricultural inputs. This has become a common practice and producers have an estimated US\$3.0 billion of their own resources to invest in the new crop.

Farmers and farm cooperatives reacted negatively to the Government's decision to reduce the minimum guaranteed prices for corn by 5 percent and for dry edible beans and manioc by 10 percent. These products are considered essential to the so-called "Basic Basket" for the poor. According to some private analysts, the Government was forced to reduce the incentives of these crops because of current, high government-owned stocks. If another record corn crop is produced, the Government would not have sufficient funds to support the minimum prices. This was a major problem during the 1991/92 crop season.

For additional information contact
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In the wake of the breakup of the Soviet Union, state-level agricultural production has become the focus of increased attention. The tables below, based primarily on official Soviet data, provide 5 years of area, yield, and production data for grain, oilseeds, and cotton for each of the 15 former States. Tables for poultry meat and egg production from 1987 to 1991 also are included.

The tables showing area, yield, and production for grain and oilseeds are derived from several sources. Most area figures were obtained from "Posevnye Ploshchadi" ("Sown Area"), an annual formerly published by the State Statistical Committee (GOSKOMSTAT) of the former Soviet Union. Production figures for 1987 to 1990 were obtained from "Proizvodstvo i Urozhainost' Sel'skokhozyaistvennykh Kul'tur" ("Production and Yield of Agricultural Crops"), published by GOSKOMSTAT in 1991. Area and harvest information for cotton and production data for poultry meat and eggs has been published in various editions of "Narodnoye Khozyaistvo" (the statistical yearbook for the former USSR, published annually).

Although limited 1991 harvest data have been published, complete official harvest information (for example, production of individual grains by State) has not yet been published. The USDA estimates for 1991 yield and production are based on several sources, including official area figures, available official total grain production numbers for each of the former States, yield estimates derived from analysis of weather and satellite data, and information from Soviet press reports.

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TABLE 12
RUSSIA
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	6,880	8,878	9,106	9,731	9,179
Spring Wheat	17,094	15,697	15,270	14,513	14,040
TOTAL WHEAT	23,974	24,575	24,376	24,244	23,219
Winter Barley	473	564	559	691	775
Spring Barley	16,148	15,302	14,101	13,032	14,608
TOTAL BARLEY	16,621	15,866	14,660	13,723	15,383
Rye	7,335	7,692	8,200	7,989	6,433
Oats	10,063	9,407	9,210	9,100	9,139
Millet	1,733	1,638	1,749	1,936	2,014
Corn	1,424	1,260	1,428	869	800
Rice (Milled)	306	306	301	286	266
TOTAL GRAINS	61,456	60,744	59,924	58,147	57,254

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	2.51	2.67	2.97	3.37	2.93
Spring Wheat	1.15	1.03	1.11	1.16	0.84
TOTAL WHEAT	1.54	1.62	1.81	2.05	1.67
Winter Barley	3.17	3.16	3.52	4.54	2.32
Spring Barley	1.52	1.15	1.43	1.85	1.35
TOTAL BARLEY	1.57	1.22	1.51	1.98	1.40
Rye	1.51	1.63	1.54	2.06	1.43
Oats	1.22	1.13	1.30	1.35	1.10
Millet	1.38	1.07	1.63	1.01	1.12
Corn	2.70	3.03	3.27	2.82	2.88
Rice (Milled)	2.28	2.43	2.13	2.03	2.20
TOTAL GRAINS	1.52	1.46	1.65	1.90	1.48

	Production (1000 Tons)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	17,272	23,740	27,090	32,771	26,900
Spring Wheat	19,596	16,124	16,914	16,825	11,800
TOTAL WHEAT	36,868	39,864	44,004	49,596	38,700
Winter Barley	1,500	1,783	1,967	3,137	1,800
Spring Barley	24,601	17,635	20,234	24,098	19,700
TOTAL BARLEY	26,101	19,418	22,201	27,235	21,500
Rye	11,079	12,530	12,593	16,431	9,200
Oats	12,289	10,604	11,977	12,326	10,050
Millet	2,385	1,754	2,846	1,946	2,250
Corn	3,844	3,814	4,663	2,451	2,300
Rice (Milled)	697	745	641	582	585
TOTAL GRAINS	93,263	88,729	98,925	110,567	84,585

1987-1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net-weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued
UKRAINE
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	5,346	6,451	6,956	7,568	7,027
Spring Wheat	13	10	10	9	10
TOTAL WHEAT	5,359	6,461	6,966	7,577	7,037
Winter Barley	230	350	387	528	600
Spring Barley	3,847	3,308	2,847	2,201	2,569
TOTAL BARLEY	4,077	3,658	3,234	2,729	3,169
Rye	623	597	542	519	488
Oats	653	595	549	492	496
Millet	352	277	241	205	188
Corn	2,423	2,328	1,856	1,234	1,200
Rice (Milled)	35	35	33	28	23
TOTAL GRAIN	13,522	13,951	13,421	12,784	12,601

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	3.67	3.36	3.93	4.01	3.32
Spring Wheat	3.08	2.50	2.90	2.89	1.50
TOTAL WHEAT	3.67	3.36	3.93	4.01	3.31
Winter Barley	2.90	3.06	3.56	3.70	2.50
Spring Barley	3.00	2.32	3.06	3.28	2.14
TOTAL BARLEY	2.99	2.39	3.12	3.36	2.21
Rye	2.21	1.77	2.39	2.43	1.74
Oats	2.54	2.08	2.53	2.65	2.02
Millet	1.95	2.08	1.80	1.65	1.33
Corn	3.43	3.71	3.79	3.84	3.17
Rice (Milled)	3.17	3.03	3.00	2.71	2.83
TOTAL GRAIN	3.25	3.02	3.56	3.70	2.88

	Production (1000 Tons)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	19,615	21,684	27,371	30,348	23,300
Spring Wheat	40	25	29	26	15
TOTAL WHEAT	19,655	21,709	27,400	30,374	23,315
Winter Barley	666	1,071	1,377	1,953	1,500
Spring Barley	11,524	7,680	8,713	7,215	5,500
TOTAL BARLEY	12,190	8,751	10,090	9,168	7,000
Rye	1,374	1,056	1,298	1,260	850
Oats	1,658	1,236	1,387	1,303	1,000
Millet	688	576	434	338	250
Corn	8,308	8,638	7,026	4,737	3,800
Rice (Milled)	111	106	99	76	65
TOTAL GRAIN	43,984	42,072	47,734	47,256	36,280

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net-weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued
BELARUS
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	108	126	122	124	86
Spring Wheat	31	22	20	15	18
TOTAL WHEAT	139	148	142	139	104
Winter Barley	0	0	1	1	6
Spring Barley	965	1,000	1,027	1,029	1,205
TOTAL BARLEY	965	1,000	1,028	1,030	1,211
Rye	961	883	896	917	782
Oats	377	372	368	360	363
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	0	0	20	8	19
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	2,442	2,403	2,454	2,454	2,479

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	3.24	2.22	3.08	2.85	2.33
Spring Wheat	2.61	1.95	2.15	1.87	2.78
TOTAL WHEAT	3.10	2.18	2.95	2.74	2.40
Winter Barley					
Spring Barley	3.42	2.48	2.90	2.82	2.74
TOTAL BARLEY	3.42	2.48	2.89	2.82	2.73
Rye	2.71	2.26	2.94	2.89	2.30
Oats	2.61	1.92	2.49	2.24	1.93
Millet					
Corn					
Rice (Milled)					
TOTAL GRAINS	3.00	2.30	2.83	2.75	2.44

	Production (1000 Tons)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	350	280	376	353	200
Spring Wheat	81	43	43	28	50
TOTAL WHEAT	431	323	419	381	250
Winter Barley	0	0	0	0	0
Spring Barley	3,304	2,480	2,976	2,906	3,300
TOTAL BARLEY	3,304	2,480	2,976	2,906	3,300
Rye	2,602	1,998	2,635	2,652	1,800
Oats	984	714	915	806	700
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	0	0	0	0	0
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	7,321	5,515	6,945	6,745	6,050

1987-1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net-weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued
MOLDOVA
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	229	271	282	287	302
Spring Wheat	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WHEAT	229	271	282	287	302
Winter Barley	83	91	92	90	102
Spring Barley	32	37	37	30	30
TOTAL BARLEY	115	128	129	120	132
Rye	0	0	0	0	1
Oats	2	3	3	2	2
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	217	306	316	258	303
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	563	708	730	667	740

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	3.11	3.79	4.01	3.93	3.31
Spring Wheat					
TOTAL WHEAT	3.11	3.79	4.01	3.93	3.31
Winter Barley	2.47	3.29	3.55	3.61	3.43
Spring Barley	3.63	2.65	3.19	3.13	3.00
TOTAL BARLEY	2.79	3.10	3.45	3.49	3.33
Rye					2.00
Oats	2.50	2.33	2.33	2.00	3.00
Millet					
Corn	3.46	4.37	5.02	3.43	4.62
Rice (Milled)					
TOTAL GRAINS	3.18	3.91	4.34	3.65	3.85

	Production (1000 Tons)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	712	1,027	1,130	1,129	1,000
Spring Wheat	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WHEAT	712	1,027	1,130	1,129	1,000
Winter Barley	205	299	327	325	350
Spring Barley	116	98	118	94	90
TOTAL BARLEY	321	397	445	419	440
Rye	0	0	0	0	2
Oats	5	7	7	4	6
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	750	1,338	1,586	885	1,400
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	1,788	2,769	3,168	2,437	2,848

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net–weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued
KAZAKHSTAN
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	1,155	915	1,097	1,199	1,197
Spring Wheat	14,156	13,961	13,293	12,871	12,231
TOTAL WHEAT	15,311	14,876	14,390	14,070	13,428
Winter Barley	30	30	29	53	64
Spring Barley	6,841	7,033	6,744	6,607	6,496
TOTAL BARLEY	6,871	7,063	6,773	6,660	6,560
Rye	489	577	723	769	549
Oats	483	350	408	382	508
Millet	677	699	774	781	841
Corn	119	137	134	129	130
Rice (Milled)	133	135	133	124	118
TOTAL GRAINS	24,083	23,837	23,335	22,915	22,134

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	1.95	1.48	1.32	1.64	0.40
Spring Wheat	0.98	0.77	0.70	1.11	0.50
TOTAL WHEAT	1.05	0.82	0.75	1.15	0.49
Winter Barley	4.07	2.80	1.72	2.09	0.78
Spring Barley	1.00	0.82	0.78	1.27	0.42
TOTAL BARLEY	1.01	0.83	0.78	1.28	0.42
Rye	0.69	0.95	1.03	1.10	0.82
Oats	0.95	0.99	0.62	1.60	0.71
Millet	0.81	0.83	0.59	1.20	0.83
Corn	4.01	4.09	3.57	3.43	2.12
Rice (Milled)	2.96	3.01	2.71	3.03	2.20
TOTAL GRAINS	1.05	0.86	0.79	1.22	0.52

	Production (1000 Tons)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	2,255	1,354	1,451	1,966	480
Spring Wheat	13,853	10,808	9,332	14,231	6,150
TOTAL WHEAT	16,108	12,162	10,783	16,197	6,630
Winter Barley	122	84	50	111	50
Spring Barley	6,807	5,766	5,260	8,389	2,700
TOTAL BARLEY	6,929	5,850	5,310	8,500	2,750
Rye	338	549	745	843	450
Oats	459	345	251	610	360
Millet	549	577	459	940	700
Corn	477	561	479	442	276
Rice (Milled)	394	407	361	376	260
TOTAL GRAINS	25,254	20,451	18,388	27,908	11,426

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net-weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued
ARMENIA
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	65	65	63	73	76
Spring Wheat	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WHEAT	65	65	63	73	78
Winter Barley	6	6	6	7	7
Spring Barley	52	52	52	50	58
TOTAL BARLEY	58	58	58	57	65
Rye	0	0	0	0	0
Oats	0	0	0	0	2
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	0	0	0	0	0
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	123	123	121	130	145

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	2.18	2.77	1.59	2.12	1.97
Spring Wheat					1.00
TOTAL WHEAT	2.18	2.77	1.59	2.12	1.95
Winter Barley	3.17	3.17	1.83	2.43	2.14
Spring Barley	1.58	2.54	1.12	1.46	1.55
TOTAL BARLEY	1.74	2.60	1.19	1.58	1.62
Rye					
Oats					1.50
Millet					
Corn					
Rice (Milled)					
TOTAL GRAINS	1.98	2.69	1.40	1.88	1.79

	Production (1000 Tons)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	142	180	100	155	150
Spring Wheat	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WHEAT	142	180	100	155	152
Winter Barley	19	19	11	17	15
Spring Barley	82	132	58	73	90
TOTAL BARLEY	101	151	69	90	105
Rye	0	0	0	0	0
Oats	0	0	0	0	3
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	0	0	0	0	0
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	243	331	169	245	260

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net-weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued
AZERBAIJAN
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (Hectares x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	267	305	238	367	390
Spring Wheat	1	1	2	2	2
TOTAL WHEAT	268	306	240	369	392
Winter Barley	147	178	118	186	216
Spring Barley	3	3	3	4	3
TOTAL BARLEY	150	181	121	190	219
Rye	0	0	0	0	0
Oats	3	5	3	2	2
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	29	33	21	13	18
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	450	525	385	574	631

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	2.43	2.56	2.28	2.39	2.10
Spring Wheat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
TOTAL WHEAT	2.42	2.56	2.26	2.38	2.10
Winter Barley	2.37	2.66	2.12	2.38	1.57
Spring Barley	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.75	0.67
TOTAL BARLEY	2.33	2.63	2.08	2.35	1.56
Rye					
Oats	1.67	1.40	1.33	2.50	1.00
Millet					
Corn	1.86	2.12	1.14	1.38	1.11
Rice (Milled)					
TOTAL GRAINS	2.35	2.54	2.14	2.34	1.88

	Production (Tons x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	649	782	542	877	820
Spring Wheat	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WHEAT	649	782	542	877	822
Winter Barley	348	474	250	443	340
Spring Barley	2	2	2	3	2
TOTAL BARLEY	350	476	252	446	342
Rye	0	0	0	0	0
Oats	5	7	4	5	2
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	54	70	24	18	20
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	1,058	1,335	822	1,346	1,186

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net-weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued
GEORGIA
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	85	87	50	91	100
Spring Wheat	1	1	2	1	1
TOTAL WHEAT	86	88	52	92	101
Winter Barley	23	26	16	30	30
Spring Barley	20	20	19	17	18
TOTAL BARLEY	43	46	35	47	48
Rye	0	0	0	0	1
Oats	10	12	10	10	10
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	112	109	109	107	117
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	251	255	206	256	277

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	2.22	2.63	2.00	2.82	1.80
Spring Wheat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
TOTAL WHEAT	2.20	2.60	1.92	2.79	1.79
Winter Barley	2.83	2.77	1.81	2.70	1.50
Spring Barley	1.60	1.65	2.16	2.18	1.67
TOTAL BARLEY	2.26	2.28	2.00	2.51	1.56
Rye					2.00
Oats	1.10	1.50	0.80	1.20	0.80
Millet					
Corn	2.97	2.97	2.62	2.52	2.05
Rice (Milled)					
TOTAL GRAINS	2.50	2.63	2.24	2.56	1.83

	Production (1000 Tons)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	189	229	100	257	180
Spring Wheat	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WHEAT	189	229	100	257	181
Winter Barley	65	72	29	81	45
Spring Barley	32	33	41	37	30
TOTAL BARLEY	97	105	70	118	75
Rye	0	0	0	0	2
Oats	11	18	8	12	8
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	333	324	286	270	240
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	630	676	464	657	506

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net-weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued

UZBEKISTAN
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	426	431	329	408	450
Spring Wheat	40	26	18	25	32
TOTAL WHEAT	466	457	347	433	482
Winter Barley	219	262	214	268	260
Spring Barley	20	20	22	22	30
TOTAL BARLEY	239	282	236	290	290
Rye	14	7	6	5	4
Oats	0	0	0	0	0
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	118	116	111	108	114
Rice (Milled)	155	166	161	147	156
TOTAL GRAINS	992	1,028	861	983	1,046

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	1.08	1.25	0.98	1.28	1.11
Spring Wheat	0.85	0.92	1.17	1.28	0.94
TOTAL WHEAT	1.06	1.23	0.99	1.28	1.10
Winter Barley	1.17	1.37	1.02	1.34	1.12
Spring Barley	1.60	1.60	1.23	1.23	0.83
TOTAL BARLEY	1.21	1.39	1.04	1.33	1.09
Rye	0.93	1.57	1.33	1.40	1.25
Oats					
Millet					
Corn	3.57	4.48	4.14	3.99	3.95
Rice (Milled)	2.12	2.28	1.96	2.22	2.21
TOTAL GRAINS	1.56	1.81	1.59	1.73	1.57

	Production (1000 Tons)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	461	539	321	521	500
Spring Wheat	34	24	21	32	30
TOTAL WHEAT	495	563	342	553	530
Winter Barley	257	359	219	358	290
Spring Barley	32	32	27	27	25
TOTAL BARLEY	289	391	246	385	315
Rye	13	11	8	7	5
Oats	0	0	0	0	0
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	421	520	460	431	450
Rice (Milled)	329	378	315	327	344
TOTAL GRAINS	1,547	1,863	1,371	1,703	1,644

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.

Yield and production figures are expressed on a net-weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued
KYRGYZSTAN
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (Hectares x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	217	184	188	183	175
Spring Wheat	8	13	8	11	18
TOTAL WHEAT	225	197	196	194	193
Winter Barley	25	25	26	52	77
Spring Barley	220	242	225	215	217
TOTAL BARLEY	245	267	251	267	294
Rye	0	0	0	0	0
Oats	6	7	6	6	5
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	67	71	72	66	66
Rice (Milled)	0	1	1	1	0
TOTAL GRAINS	543	543	526	534	558

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	3.18	2.83	3.00	2.54	2.40
Spring Wheat	2.50	2.08	2.13	1.64	1.39
TOTAL WHEAT	3.15	2.78	2.96	2.48	2.31
Winter Barley	1.44	1.24	3.12	3.06	2.08
Spring Barley	2.69	2.36	2.06	2.01	1.61
TOTAL BARLEY	2.56	2.25	2.17	2.22	1.73
Rye					
Oats	2.83	2.29	2.50	2.50	2.00
Millet					
Corn	6.87	7.00	6.28	6.15	5.30
Rice (Milled)		1.00	1.00	1.00	
TOTAL GRAINS	3.34	3.06	3.03	2.80	2.36

	Production (Tons x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	689	521	564	464	420
Spring Wheat	20	27	17	18	25
TOTAL WHEAT	709	548	581	482	445
Winter Barley	36	31	81	159	160
Spring Barley	592	571	463	433	350
TOTAL BARLEY	628	602	544	592	510
Rye	0	0	0	0	0
Oats	17	16	15	15	10
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	460	497	452	406	350
Rice (Milled)	0	1	1	1	0
TOTAL GRAINS	1,814	1,664	1,593	1,496	1,315

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net-weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued
TAJIKISTAN
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (Hectares x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	134	150	102	136	130
Spring Wheat	10	6	8	6	10
TOTAL WHEAT	144	156	110	142	140
Winter Barley	25	25	21	31	32
Spring Barley	13	13	11	13	12
TOTAL BARLEY	38	38	32	44	44
Rye	8	6	2	2	2
Oats	3	3	3	4	3
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	19	19	19	16	16
Rice (Milled)	9	9	10	10	9
TOTAL GRAINS	221	231	176	218	214

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	1.22	1.23	0.99	0.93	1.00
Spring Wheat	1.20	1.17	1.00	1.17	0.80
TOTAL WHEAT	1.22	1.22	0.99	0.94	0.99
Winter Barley	1.16	1.32	1.14	1.13	0.94
Spring Barley	1.08	0.77	0.91	0.85	0.83
TOTAL BARLEY	1.13	1.13	1.06	1.05	0.91
Rye					1.00
Oats					1.00
Millet					
Corn	4.47	4.63	5.74	5.31	3.75
Rice (Milled)	2.00	2.22	1.80	1.70	1.78
TOTAL GRAINS	1.45	1.48	1.53	1.29	1.21

	Production (Tons x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	163	184	101	127	130
Spring Wheat	12	7	8	7	8
TOTAL WHEAT	175	191	109	134	138
Winter Barley	29	33	24	35	30
Spring Barley	14	10	10	11	10
TOTAL BARLEY	43	43	34	46	40
Rye	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2
Oats	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	85	88	109	85	60
Rice (Milled)	18	20	18	17	16
TOTAL GRAINS	321	342	270	282	259

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net-weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued
TURKMENISTAN
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (Hectares x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	64	60	56	60	111
Spring Wheat	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WHEAT	64	60	56	60	111
Winter Barley	60	68	64	66	54
Spring Barley	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BARLEY	60	68	65	67	56
Rye	0	0	0	0	0
Oats	0	0	0	0	0
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	45	48	43	42	43
Rice (Milled)	18	19	17	16	18
TOTAL GRAINS	187	195	180	184	226

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	1.45	1.53	1.54	2.17	1.17
Spring Wheat					
TOTAL WHEAT	1.45	1.53	1.54	2.17	1.17
Winter Barley	1.47	1.54	1.64	2.11	1.67
Spring Barley					
TOTAL BARLEY	1.47	1.54	1.62	2.07	1.61
Rye					
Oats					
Millet					
Corn	2.11	3.31	3.26	3.21	3.02
Rice (Milled)	1.61	1.68	1.71	1.69	1.78
TOTAL GRAINS	1.63	1.99	1.99	2.33	1.68

	Production (Tons x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	93	92	86	130	130
Spring Wheat	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WHEAT	93	92	86	130	130
Winter Barley	88	105	105	139	90
Spring Barley	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BARLEY	88	105	105	139	90
Rye	0	0	0	0	0
Oats	0	0	0	0	0
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	95	159	140	135	130
Rice (Milled)	29	32	29	27	32
TOTAL GRAINS	305	388	360	431	382

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net–weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued
LITHUANIA
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (Hectares x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	227	276	319	347	269
Spring Wheat	0	0	0	0	5
TOTAL WHEAT	227	276	319	347	274
Winter Barley	0	0	0	0	0
Spring Barley	494	433	407	398	553
TOTAL BARLEY	494	433	407	398	553
Rye	157	165	180	168	138
Oats	93	96	90	77	82
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	0	0	0	0	0
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	971	970	996	990	1,047

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	3.30	3.11	3.61	3.39	3.35
Spring Wheat					2.00
TOTAL WHEAT	3.29	3.09	3.57	3.36	3.32
Winter Barley					
Spring Barley	2.70	2.24	2.77	3.01	2.98
TOTAL BARLEY	2.71	2.24	2.78	3.01	2.98
Rye	2.41	2.41	2.83	2.80	3.87
Oats	2.59	1.94	2.23	2.55	2.32
Millet					
Corn					
Rice (Milled)					
TOTAL GRAINS	2.78	2.48	3.00	3.06	3.14

	Production (Tons x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	749	858	1,151	1,176	900
Spring Wheat	0	0	0	0	10
TOTAL WHEAT	749	858	1,151	1,176	910
Winter Barley	0	0	0	0	0
Spring Barley	1,334	970	1,128	1,196	1,650
TOTAL BARLEY	1,334	970	1,128	1,196	1,650
Rye	379	397	510	470	534
Oats	241	186	201	196	190
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	0	0	0	0	0
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	2,703	2,411	2,990	3,038	3,284

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net–weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued
LATVIA
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (Hectares x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	102	105	118	141	73
Spring Wheat	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WHEAT	102	105	118	141	73
Winter Barley	0	0	0	0	0
Spring Barley	402	353	332	307	413
TOTAL BARLEY	402	353	332	307	413
Rye	82	101	129	131	69
Oats	67	66	76	82	95
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	0	0	0	0	0
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	653	625	655	661	650

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	2.90	2.57	3.05	2.62	2.60
Spring Wheat					
TOTAL WHEAT	2.90	2.57	3.05	2.62	2.60
Winter Barley					
Spring Barley	2.26	1.42	2.11	2.26	1.85
TOTAL BARLEY	2.26	1.42	2.11	2.26	1.85
Rye	2.30	2.37	2.61	2.47	2.12
Oats	2.25	1.36	1.96	2.15	1.86
Millet					
Corn					
Rice (Milled)					
TOTAL GRAINS	2.36	1.76	2.36	2.36	1.97

	Production (Tons x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	296	270	360	370	190
Spring Wheat	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WHEAT	296	270	360	370	190
Winter Barley	0	0	0	0	0
Spring Barley	907	500	700	693	765
TOTAL BARLEY	907	500	700	693	765
Rye	189	239	337	323	146
Oats	151	90	149	176	177
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	0	0	0	0	0
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	1,543	1,099	1,546	1,562	1,278

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net–weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued
ESTONIA
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (Hectares x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	14	9	14	21	17
Spring Wheat	7	3	2	4	5
TOTAL WHEAT	21	12	16	25	22
Winter Barley	0	0	0	0	0
Spring Barley	276	291	285	263	287
TOTAL BARLEY	276	291	285	263	287
Rye	51	50	65	66	59
Oats	27	26	22	33	42
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	0	0	0	0	0
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	375	379	388	387	410

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	2.36	1.78	2.71	2.52	2.94
Spring Wheat	2.43	1.00	3.00	3.00	2.00
TOTAL WHEAT	2.38	1.58	2.75	2.60	2.73
Winter Barley					
Spring Barley	2.37	1.04	2.40	2.27	2.12
TOTAL BARLEY	2.37	1.04	2.40	2.27	2.12
Rye	2.31	1.94	2.49	2.70	2.47
Oats	2.07	0.73	2.64	2.82	1.81
Millet					
Corn					
Rice (Milled)					
TOTAL GRAINS	2.34	1.16	2.44	2.41	2.17

	Production (Tons x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	33	16	38	53	50
Spring Wheat	17	3	6	12	10
TOTAL WHEAT	50	19	44	65	60
Winter Barley	0	0	0	0	0
Spring Barley	654	304	684	597	608
TOTAL BARLEY	654	304	684	597	608
Rye	118	97	162	178	146
Oats	56	19	58	93	76
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	0	0	0	0	0
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	878	439	948	933	890

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net–weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued
BALTICS
(LITHUANIA, ESTONIA, LATVIA)
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (Hectares x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	343	390	451	509	359
Spring Wheat	7	3	2	4	10
TOTAL WHEAT	350	393	453	513	369
Winter Barley	0	0	0	0	0
Spring Barley	1,172	1,077	1,024	968	1,253
TOTAL BARLEY	1,172	1,077	1,024	968	1,253
Rye	290	316	374	365	266
Oats	187	188	188	192	219
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	0	0	0	0	0
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	1,999	1,974	2,039	2,038	2,107

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	3.14	2.93	3.43	3.14	3.18
Spring Wheat	2.43	1.00	3.00	3.00	2.00
TOTAL WHEAT	3.13	2.92	3.43	3.14	3.14
Winter Barley					
Spring Barley	2.47	1.65	2.45	2.57	2.41
TOTAL BARLEY	2.47	1.65	2.45	2.57	2.41
Rye	2.37	2.32	2.70	2.66	3.11
Oats	2.40	1.57	2.17	2.42	2.02
Millet					
Corn					
Rice (Milled)					
TOTAL GRAINS	2.56	2.00	2.69	2.71	2.59

	Production (Tons x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	1,078	1,144	1,549	1,599	1,140
Spring Wheat	17	3	6	12	20
TOTAL WHEAT	1,095	1,147	1,555	1,611	1,160
Winter Barley	0	0	0	0	0
Spring Barley	2,895	1,774	2,512	2,486	3,023
TOTAL BARLEY	2,895	1,774	2,512	2,486	3,023
Rye	686	733	1,009	971	826
Oats	448	295	408	465	443
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	0	0	0	0	0
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	5,124	3,949	5,484	5,533	5,452

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net–weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued
FSU-12 1/
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (Hectares x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	14,976	17,923	18,589	20,226	19,223
Spring Wheat	31,356	29,738	28,633	27,454	26,364
TOTAL WHEAT	46,332	47,661	47,222	47,680	45,587
Winter Barley	1,321	1,625	1,533	2,003	2,223
Spring Barley	28,161	27,030	25,089	23,219	25,248
TOTAL BARLEY	29,482	28,655	26,622	25,222	27,471
Rye	9,434	9,768	10,373	10,203	8,263
Oats	11,603	10,755	10,562	10,359	10,530
Millet	2,762	2,614	2,764	2,922	3,043
Corn	4,573	4,426	4,129	2,850	2,826
Rice (Milled)	656	670	656	613	592
TOTAL GRAINS	104,842	104,549	102,328	99,849	98,312

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	2.84	2.82	3.19	3.42	2.82
Spring Wheat	1.07	0.91	0.92	1.14	0.69
TOTAL WHEAT	1.65	1.63	1.81	2.10	1.59
Winter Barley	2.52	2.66	2.90	3.37	2.10
Spring Barley	1.67	1.27	1.51	1.86	1.26
TOTAL BARLEY	1.71	1.35	1.59	1.98	1.33
Rye	1.63	1.65	1.67	2.08	1.49
Oats	1.33	1.20	1.38	1.46	1.15
Millet	1.31	1.11	1.35	1.10	1.05
Corn	3.24	3.62	3.69	3.46	3.19
Rice (Milled)	2.41	2.52	2.23	2.29	2.20
TOTAL GRAINS	1.69	1.59	1.76	2.01	1.49

	Production (Tons x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	42,590	50,612	59,232	69,098	54,210
Spring Wheat	33,636	27,058	26,364	31,167	18,083
TOTAL WHEAT	76,226	77,670	85,596	100,265	72,293
Winter Barley	3,335	4,330	4,440	6,758	4,670
Spring Barley	47,106	34,439	37,902	43,286	31,797
TOTAL BARLEY	50,441	38,769	42,342	50,044	36,467
Rye	15,406	16,144	17,279	21,193	12,312
Oats	15,428	12,947	14,564	15,081	12,142
Millet	3,622	2,907	3,739	3,224	3,200
Corn	14,827	16,009	15,225	9,860	9,026
Rice (Milled)	1,579	1,689	1,464	1,406	1,302
TOTAL GRAINS	177,529	166,135	180,209	201,073	146,742

1/ FSU-12 includes all former Soviet republics except the Baltics.

1987-1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.

Yield and production figures are expressed on a net-weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued
FSU-15 1/
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (Hectares x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	15,319	18,313	19,040	20,736	19,582
Spring Wheat	31,364	29,743	28,638	27,461	26,374
TOTAL WHEAT	46,683	48,056	47,678	48,197	45,956
Winter Barley	1,321	1,625	1,533	2,003	2,223
Spring Barley	29,333	28,107	26,113	24,189	26,501
TOTAL BARLEY	30,654	29,732	27,646	26,192	28,724
Rye	9,724	10,085	10,747	10,570	8,529
Oats	11,790	10,945	10,750	10,553	10,749
Millet	2,762	2,614	2,764	2,922	3,043
Corn	4,573	4,427	4,129	2,850	2,826
Rice (Milled)	656	671	656	613	592
TOTAL GRAINS	106,842	106,530	104,370	101,897	100,419

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	2.85	2.83	3.19	3.41	2.83
Spring Wheat	1.07	0.91	0.92	1.14	0.69
TOTAL WHEAT	1.66	1.64	1.83	2.11	1.60
Winter Barley	2.53	2.67	2.90	3.38	2.10
Spring Barley	1.70	1.29	1.55	1.89	1.31
TOTAL BARLEY	1.74	1.36	1.62	2.01	1.37
Rye	1.65	1.67	1.70	2.10	1.54
Oats	1.35	1.21	1.39	1.47	1.17
Millet	1.31	1.11	1.35	1.10	1.05
Corn	3.24	3.62	3.69	3.46	3.19
Rice (Milled)	2.41	2.52	2.23	2.29	2.20
TOTAL GRAINS	1.71	1.60	1.78	2.03	1.52

	Production (Tons x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	43,668	51,756	60,781	70,697	55,350
Spring Wheat	33,653	27,061	26,370	31,179	18,103
TOTAL WHEAT	77,321	78,817	87,151	101,876	73,453
Winter Barley	3,339	4,332	4,443	6,763	4,670
Spring Barley	50,001	36,213	40,414	45,767	34,820
TOTAL BARLEY	53,340	40,545	44,857	52,530	39,490
Rye	16,092	16,877	18,288	22,164	13,138
Oats	15,876	13,242	14,972	15,546	12,585
Millet	3,622	2,907	3,739	3,224	3,200
Corn	14,827	16,009	15,225	9,860	9,026
Rice (Milled)	1,579	1,689	1,464	1,406	1,302
TOTAL GRAINS	182,657	170,086	185,696	206,606	152,194

1/ FSU-15 includes all former republics of the Soviet Union.

1987-1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.

Yield and production figures are expressed on a net-weight basis.

TABLE 13
FSU-12 /1
SUNFLOWERSEED AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Russia	2,378	2,440	2,565	2,739	2,589
Ukraine	1,543	1,584	1,615	1,636	1,595
Uzbekistan			2	2	4
Kazakhstan	104	122	131	137	193
Georgia	10	12	14	13	13
Azerbaijan			1	1	1
Moldova	126	127	129	134	127
Kyrgyzstan			2	2	2
TOTAL	4,161	4,285	4,459	4,664	4,524

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Russia	1.29	1.21	1.48	1.25	1.12
Ukraine	1.76	1.75	1.80	1.67	1.53
Uzbekistan					1.25
Kazakhstan	1.12	1.14	0.76	1.02	0.57
Georgia	0.47	1.36	2.14	2.31	1.20
Azerbaijan					1.20
Moldova	1.66	2.12	2.33	1.87	1.34
Kyrgyzstan					1.20
TOTAL	1.47	1.44	1.60	1.41	1.25

	Production (1000 Tons)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Russia	3,067	2,953	3,800	3,430	2,900
Ukraine	2,716	2,772	2,900	2,730	2,440
Uzbekistan					5
Kazakhstan	117	139	100	140	110
Georgia	5	17	30	30	16
Azerbaijan					1
Moldova	209	269	300	250	170
Kyrgyzstan					2
TOTAL	6,114	6,150	7,130	6,580	5,644

1/ FSU-12 includes all former Soviet republics except the Baltics.
1987 - 1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.

TABLE 13 -- Continued

FSU-12 /1
COTTONSEED AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Uzbekistan	2,112	2,014	1,969	1,830	1,712
Kazakhstan	127	129	119	120	119
Azerbaijan	303	298	280	264	245
Kyrgyzstan	31	32	27	30	26
Tajikistan	324	319	309	304	296
Turkmenistan	630	640	634	623	602
TOTAL	3,527	3,432	3,338	3,171	3,000

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Uzbekistan	1.28	1.56	1.62	1.60	1.54
Kazakhstan	1.35	1.40	1.60	1.56	1.49
Azerbaijan	1.33	1.24	1.32	1.25	1.32
Kyrgyzstan	1.16	1.34	1.63	1.53	1.46
Tajikistan	1.53	1.67	1.80	1.55	1.54
Turkmenistan	1.08	1.16	1.20	1.29	1.18
TOTAL	1.27	1.46	1.53	1.50	1.45

	Production (1000 Tons)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Uzbekistan	2,701	3,149	3,183	2,926	2,644
Kazakhstan	172	180	190	187	177
Azerbaijan	404	369	369	331	322
Kyrgyzstan	36	43	44	46	38
Tajikistan	495	534	557	470	455
Turkmenistan	682	745	763	803	710
TOTAL	4,490	5,020	5,106	4,763	4,346

1/ FSU-12 includes all former Soviet republics except the Baltics.
1987 - 1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.

August 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division/FAS/USDA

TABLE 13 -- Continued
FSU-12 /1
SOYBEAN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Russia	619	598	651	675	654
Ukraine	74	85	105	93	107
Kazakhstan	38	30	25	23	18
Georgia	12	10	10	8	6
Azerbaijan	6	3	1	1	1
Moldova	32	32	37	26	20
Kyrgyzstan	2	2	2	2	1
TOTAL	783	760	831	828	807

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Russia	0.87	1.13	1.13	1.06	1.10
Ukraine	1.04	1.27	1.22	1.06	1.31
Kazakhstan	1.05	1.27	1.20	1.09	0.83
Georgia	1.08	1.30	1.20	1.13	1.33
Azerbaijan	1.00	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00
Moldova	1.03	1.25	1.22	1.04	1.75
Kyrgyzstan	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
TOTAL	0.91	1.16	1.15	1.06	1.14

	Production (1000 Tons)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Russia	541	675	738	717	720
Ukraine	77	108	128	99	140
Kazakhstan	40	38	30	25	15
Georgia	13	13	12	9	8
Azerbaijan	6	4	1	1	1
Moldova	33	40	45	27	35
Kyrgyzstan	2	2	2	2	1
TOTAL	712	880	956	880	920

1/ FSU-12 includes all former Soviet republics except the Baltics.
1987 - 1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.

August 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division/FAS/USDA

TABLE 13 -- Continued
FSU-12 AND BALTICS /1
RAPESEED AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Russia	258	386	325	285	318
Ukraine	56	84	70	62	69
Belarus	66	98	83	73	81
Kazakhstan	15	22	19	17	18
FSU-12	395	590	497	437	486
Lithuania	6	9	8	7	7
Latvia	5	7	6	6	6
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1
BALTICS	12	17	15	14	14
TOTAL	407	607	512	451	500

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Russia	0.73	0.69	0.82	1.12	1.10
Ukraine	0.73	0.69	0.83	1.11	1.10
Belarus	0.71	0.69	0.83	1.12	1.10
Kazakhstan	0.73	0.68	0.84	1.12	1.11
FSU-12	0.73	0.69	0.82	1.12	1.10
Lithuania	0.67	0.67	0.88	1.14	1.14
Latvia	0.80	0.71	0.83	1.17	1.17
Estonia	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
BALTICS	0.75	0.71	0.87	1.14	1.14
TOTAL	0.73	0.69	0.83	1.12	1.10

	Production (1000 Tons)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Russia	188	267	267	320	349
Ukraine	41	58	58	69	76
Belarus	47	68	69	82	89
Kazakhstan	11	15	16	19	20
FSU-12	287	408	410	490	534
Lithuania	4	6	7	8	8
Latvia	4	5	5	7	7
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1
BALTICS	9	12	13	16	16
TOTAL	296	420	423	506	550

1/ FSU-12 includes all former Soviet republics except the Baltics.
1987 - 1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.

TABLE 14

FSU-12 /1
COTTON AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Uzbekistan	2,112	2,014	1,969	1,830	1,712
Kazakhstan	127	129	119	120	119
Azerbaijan	303	298	280	264	245
Kyrgyzstan	31	32	27	30	26
Tajikistan	324	319	309	304	296
Turkmenistan	630	640	634	623	602
TOTAL	3,527	3,432	3,338	3,171	3,000

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Uzbekistan	0.713	0.860	0.841	0.870	0.853
Kazakhstan	0.756	0.767	0.832	0.850	0.824
Azerbaijan	0.743	0.681	0.686	0.682	0.725
Kyrgyzstan	0.645	0.750	0.852	0.833	0.808
Tajikistan	0.852	0.922	0.939	0.842	0.848
Turkmenistan	0.603	0.641	0.626	0.701	0.651
TOTAL	0.709	0.805	0.796	0.818	0.800

	Production (1000 480-lb Bales)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Uzbekistan	6,912	7,955	7,606	7,317	6,708
Kazakhstan	441	455	455	468	450
Azerbaijan	1,033	932	882	827	816
Kyrgyzstan	92	110	106	115	96
Tajikistan	1,268	1,350	1,332	1,176	1,155
Turkmenistan	1,745	1,883	1,823	2,007	1,800
TOTAL	11,491	12,686	12,203	11,909	11,025

1/ FSU-12 includes all former Soviet republics except the Baltics.
1987-1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.

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TABLE 15

**TOTAL POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)**

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Armenia	29	32	32	34	25
Azerbaijan	59	59	58	54	52
Belarus	130	133	142	142	137
Georgia	41	36	37	38	26
Kazakhstan	198	201	210	202	200
Kyrgyzstan	30	32	32	33	33
Moldova	58	53	66	66	53
Russia	1,712	1,776	1,831	1,801	1,704
Tajikistan	14	14	15	15	8
Turkmenistan	8	8	9	9	8
Ukraine	673	704	731	708	671
Uzbekistan	54	59	70	67	65
Total FSU-12	3,006	3,107	3,233	3,169	2,982
Estonia	21	22	25	22	22
Latvia	43	42	43	40	39
Lithuania	49	53	57	56	54
Total Baltics	113	117	125	118	115

1/ 1987-1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.

TABLE 16
**EGG PRODUCTION 1/
(Million pieces)**

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Armenia	637	618	561	518	503
Azerbaijan	1,056	1,077	1,056	985	955
Belarus	3,495	3,572	3,651	3,657	3,547
Georgia	887	890	861	769	746
Kazakhstan	4,189	4,202	4,253	4,185	4,052
Kyrgyzstan	612	666	704	714	663
Moldova	1,116	1,169	1,154	1,129	1,095
Russia	47,447	49,144	49,024	47,470	46,046
Tajikistan	579	632	619	592	574
Turkmenistan	319	328	328	327	317
Ukraine	17,425	17,672	17,393	16,287	15,798
Uzbekistan	2,218	2,234	2,429	2,453	2,379
Total FSU-12	79,980	82,204	82,033	79,086	76,675
Estonia	557	579	600	547	531
Latvia	921	920	890	819	794
Lithuania	1,279	1,347	1,331	1,273	1,235
Total Baltics	2,757	2,846	2,821	2,639	2,560

1/ 1987-1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.

POULTRY MEAT AND EGG PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Poultry meat production for 1992 in 62 selected countries is estimated at 39.3 million tons, 4 percent above the 1991 level. Output is forecast to rise another 4 percent in 1993.

BROILER MEAT: Broiler production, the largest component in the poultry meat category, is expected to total 28.4 million tons in 1992, up 4 percent from 1991. A similar rate of growth is forecast for 1993. In the United States, 1992 broiler production is estimated at 9.4 million tons, up 5 percent from 1991, because ample grain supplies are expected to keep feed prices low. A slower rate of growth is forecast for 1993 due to low broiler prices. Canadian broiler production is expected to grow only 1 percent in 1992 and 3 percent in 1993. The Canadian Chicken Marketing Agency's increased allocations to meet rising demand remain too conservative. To date, growth has been faster in British Columbia which opted not to participate in the national plan. Mexico's 1992 output of broilers is estimated at 940,000 tons, 19 percent above 1991. Stronger demand, resulting from an increase in consumer purchasing power, is the key factor underlying the production gain. Despite lower prices and spot surpluses thus far in 1992, Mexico's output is forecast to rise again in 1993 because production facilities were expanded significantly during 1990 and 1991.

In South America, Brazil's 1992 broiler production is estimated at 2.9 million tons, up 10 percent from 1991. An 8-percent increase is forecast for 1993. Brazil's continuing economic recession has resulted in stronger demand for poultry meat because it is the least expensive alternative meat. Broiler production in Argentina for 1992 is estimated at 500,000 tons, compared to 415,000 tons in 1991. Good profitability for the sector, due in part to strong demand for lean meats and increased economic stability, has pushed up production. Lower prices, generated by this year's production increase, are expected to keep output stable in 1993. Venezuelan broiler production is estimated at 325,000 tons, 4 percent above the 1991 level. Growth in the 4 to 5-percent range is likely in 1993. Output in 1991 was 313,000 tons, substantially above the 1990 level of 224,000--the low point in the downward cycle resulting from the removal of subsidies on imported feed ingredients in 1988. This sharply raised feed costs and put producers in a severe cost-price squeeze.

EC-12 broiler production is estimated at 4.8 million tons, marginally above the 1991 level. Only a slight increase is forecast for 1993. French broiler production in 1992 is estimated at 1.0 million tons, up 2 percent from a year ago. Minimal growth is anticipated in 1993. Profit margins are reported to be very tight as feed and other production costs have risen while broiler prices have stagnated. Broiler production in Italy is expected to increase about 1 percent in 1992, to 620,000 tons, and remain at that level through 1993. Most of this year's growth can be attributed to better weather in contrast to 1991, when an abnormally cold spring and an unusually hot summer caused higher-than-normal losses. Broiler production in Germany is forecast at 335,000 tons for 1992 and 350,000 tons for 1993. Most of the growth represents recovery in the eastern part of the country where producers are successfully adjusting to a market economy. Spanish broiler production in 1992 is estimated at 800,000 tons, down 1 percent from 1991. In 1991, production expanded faster than demand causing prices to fall. Broiler production in the United Kingdom also is expected to contract in 1992 as output in 1991 over-supplied the market and significantly lowered producer returns.

Production of broilers in Eastern Europe in 1992 is expected to decline for the second consecutive year as economic restructuring and loss of export markets take their toll on the industry. In Hungary, a traditional exporter, a small increase is expected following 1991's 26-percent decline in output. Poland's 1992 output of broilers is estimated at 175,000 tons, 2 percent above the low volume produced in 1991. High feed prices and plentiful pork supplies combined to limit expansion of the broiler sector. After producing nearly 400,000 tons in 1990 and 1991, Romanian broiler output is expected to drop to 310,000 tons in 1992 and 280,000 tons in 1993. High-quality feed is in short supply and consumer demand is weak. A severe drought in the Baltic States, dwindling feed supplies in nearly all regions, and unfavorable profit margins are expected to cut production in the former USSR (FSU-12 and the Baltic States) to 1.6 million tons in 1992 and 1.5 million in 1993.

Japan's broiler production is forecast at 1.3 million tons for both 1991 and 1992, 3 percent below the 1991 level. In Thailand, strong export demand and moderate growth in the domestic market are expected to boost production by 11 percent in 1992 and an additional 7 percent in 1993. In Taiwan, continued production growth in 1992 and 1993 is anticipated. Increasing consumer demand for lower-cost meats is causing a shift to western broiler breeds which are more efficient to produce.

USDA's first official estimates for broiler meat production in China are 2.0 million tons for 1992 and 2.4 million for 1993. Growing demand and reasonable feed prices are providing Chinese producers with the opportunity to develop a strong broiler sector.

Australia's output of broiler meat is expected to increase 3 percent in 1992, to 396,000 tons. Production in 1993 is forecast at 410,000 tons. Increasing per capita consumption due to higher prices for most competing meats, coupled with a growing consumer preference for leaner meats, continues to boost production.

TURKEY MEAT: Turkey meat production in 31 selected countries is estimated at 3.8 million tons, up 3 percent from 1991. Output is expected to grow at essentially the same rate in 1993. U.S. producers, responding to low feed prices, are expected to produce 2.1 million tons of turkey meat in 1992, 3 percent more than in 1991. Output is forecast to grow at a marginally slower rate in 1993. Turkey meat production in the EC-12 continues to trend upward. Output in 1992 is estimated at 1.3 million tons with an additional increase, to 1.4 million, projected for 1993. France, the largest EC-12 producer, is expected to produce 520,000 tons in 1992 and 540,000 tons in 1993. Increased productivity resulting from vertical integration, coupled with improved management techniques, has enabled producers to expand output despite increased feed costs. After expanding 9 percent in 1991, turkey production in the United Kingdom is expected to show a small decline in 1992 due to low producer prices. A moderate 2-percent upturn is forecast for 1993. Output of turkey meat in Germany is expected to total 165,000 tons in 1992 and 178,000 tons in 1993. Continuing strong demand for heavy turkeys for further processing is the most significant factor explaining the steady growth that has occurred in the German turkey sector during the past several years.

EGG PRODUCTION: Production of eggs in 54 selected countries is estimated at 586.0 billion eggs, 2 percent above 1991. A similar increase is anticipated in 1993. Expansion of the egg sector in China accounts for most of the growth at the aggregate level.

In the United States, 1992 output is expected to expand by only 2 percent, reflecting low returns to producers. With stable prices, Mexico's production of eggs in 1992 is estimated at 20.5 billion, up 3 percent from last year. A similar growth rate is forecast for 1993. Brazil's egg output is expected to increase by 4 percent in 1992, to 14.2 billion. Production in 1993 is forecast at 14.8 billion. Venezuela's egg production in 1992 and 1993 is expected to continue the recovery started in 1991. The sharp decline in 1990 was caused by higher feed prices resulting from the termination of foreign exchange subsidies for feed inputs.

EC-12 egg production in 1992 is estimated at 85.1 billion, 2 percent above the reduced 1991 level. Preliminary assessments for 1993 indicate production will stagnate at the 1992 level. Weak domestic and foreign demand are expected to limit growth in both France and Germany, the two largest EC-12 producers. Egg production in Eastern Europe is expected to increase about 2 percent in 1992, to 30.7 billion, mainly due to significantly higher egg output in Poland. In contrast, economic problems and short supplies of quality feeds are likely to keep output in the former USSR (FSU-12 plus the Baltic States) in a downward spiral through 1993.

Egg production in Japan is expected to increase for the second consecutive year, to 43.0 billion. However, no additional growth is forecast in 1993 because wholesale prices started declining in late 1991. China's output of eggs is expected to expand about 5 percent in both 1992 and 1993, to 195.0 billion and 205.0 billion, respectively. Abundant supplies of feed grains have made it possible to expand production at the rate necessary to meet the rapid growth in domestic demand.

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TABLE 17

**POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)**

COUNTRY/REGION	1988	1989	1990	1991 2/	1992 3/	1993 4/
Canada	656	659	701	708	707	727
Mexico	592	635	700	840	990	1,040
United States	9,272	9,931	10,645	11,204	11,747	12,157
North America	10,520	11,225	12,046	12,752	13,444	13,924
Dominican Republic	73	104	113	102	112	115
Guatemala	78	83	94	108	127	152
Central America & Caribbean	151	187	207	210	239	267
Argentina	370	315	335	430	520	520
Brazil	1,997	2,139	2,416	2,691	2,955	3,195
Venezuela	373	253	225	313	325	341
South America	2,740	2,707	2,976	3,434	3,800	4,056
Belgium-Luxembourg	186	179	181	181	187	190
Denmark	117	128	131	137	139	142
France	1,434	1,550	1,651	1,759	1,820	1,870
Germany	576	603	599	574	611	640
Greece	150	154	160	160	162	163
Ireland	76	70	81	81	81	81
Italy	996	1,025	1,069	1,051	1,056	1,056
Netherlands	485	491	526	547	563	565
Portugal	205	207	213	234	237	248
Spain	829	831	836	875	865	864
United Kingdom	1,056	1,070	1,087	1,248	1,235	1,260
EC-12	6,110	6,308	6,534	6,847	6,956	7,079
Austria	75	75	78	83	87	89
Finland	28	31	33	37	35	39
Switzerland	31	33	33	35	36	37
Western Europe	134	139	144	155	158	165
Bulgaria	183	198	200	175	175	175
Czechoslovakia	211	216	238	215	215	220
Hungary	465	420	426	320	335	350
Poland	351	348	328	320	330	350
Romania	370	365	425	410	335	310
Yugoslavia	330	320	295	245	225	200
Eastern Europe	1,910	1,867	1,912	1,685	1,615	1,605
FSU-12	3,107	3,233	3,169	2,982	2,708	2,527
Baltic States	117	125	118	115	100	100
Former USSR	3,224	3,358	3,287	3,097	2,808	2,627
Israel	178	171	173	188	193	199
Kuwait	20	21	18	1	9	15
Saudi Arabia	248	240	265	275	285	290
Turkey	236	254	269	284	330	335
United Arab Emirates	14	14	14	14	15	16
Middle East	696	700	739	762	832	855
Egypt	279	254	235	225	215	225
South Africa	545	552	563	558	547	560
Africa	824	806	798	783	762	785
China	2,744	2,820	3,229	3,952	4,500	5,200
Hong Kong	35	34	32	29	29	28
India	221	289	334	362	383	406
Japan	1,471	1,482	1,451	1,420	1,374	1,370
Korea, Republic of	235	243	269	324	330	350
Philippines	235	263	279	287	305	335
Singapore	63	58	56	58	56	54
Taiwan	418	462	476	480	500	510
Thailand	511	553	595	655	730	785
Asia	5,933	6,204	6,721	7,567	8,207	9,038
Australia	401	406	419	425	440	455
New Zealand	50	55	62	60	64	67
Oceania	451	461	481	485	504	522
TOTAL 4/	32,693	33,962	35,845	37,777	39,325	40,923

1/ Includes production of chicken and/or turkey meat in 62 countries. 2/ Revised. 3/ Estimate. 4/ Forecast.

August 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 18

BROILER MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

COUNTRY/REGION	1988	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 3/
Canada	537	539	572	577	580	595
Mexico	490	590	660	790	940	990
United States	7,261	7,814	8,360	8,886	9,364	9,723
North America	8,288	8,943	9,592	10,253	10,884	11,308
Argentina	340	300	305	415	500	500
Brazil	1,947	2,084	2,356	2,628	2,890	3,130
Venezuela	370	252	224	313	325	340
South America	2,657	2,636	2,885	3,356	3,715	3,970
Belgium-Luxembourg	150	144	147	156	161	165
Denmark	102	110	116	121	125	127
France	844	898	959	995	1,010	1,010
Germany	327	355	334	316	335	350
Greece	132	136	129	130	135	136
Ireland	39	40	40	40	42	43
Italy	593	608	632	615	620	620
Netherlands	396	406	433	454	460	470
Portugal	169	178	182	200	207	215
Spain	757	772	766	810	800	800
United Kingdom	801	770	798	935	925	940
EC-12	4,310	4,417	4,536	4,772	4,820	4,876
Austria	60	59	60	62	63	63
Finland	24	27	28	32	30	34
Western Europe	84	86	88	94	93	97
Czechoslovakia	184	162	185	161	162	165
Hungary	368	330	290	215	220	230
Poland	210	210	180	170	175	195
Romania	300	290	400	390	310	280
Yugoslavia	265	258	243	196	182	170
Eastern Europe	1,327	1,250	1,298	1,132	1,049	1,040
FSU-12	1,695	1,750	1,735	1,685	1,500	1,400
Baltic States	65	70	65	65	62	62
Former USSR	1,760	1,820	1,800	1,750	1,562	1,462
Israel	114	115	121	128	131	135
Saudi Arabia	248	240	263	283	285	290
Turkey	150	180	260	275	320	325
Middle East	512	535	644	686	736	750
Egypt	219	195	185	170	160	170
South Africa	467	480	494	507	499	510
Africa	686	675	679	677	659	680
China	1,160	1,210	1,400	1,745	2,025	2,350
Hong Kong	24	23	22	20	20	19
Japan	1,346	1,355	1,332	1,301	1,260	1,260
Singapore	52	48	45	48	46	44
Taiwan	316	351	362	375	397	413
Thailand	498	538	575	630	700	750
Asia	3,396	3,525	3,736	4,119	4,448	4,836
Australia	360	365	377	383	396	410
Oceania	360	365	377	383	396	410
TOTAL 4/	23,380	24,252	25,635	27,222	28,362	29,429

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Total includes 52 countries.

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TABLE 19

TURKEY MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

COUNTRY/REGION	1988	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 3/
Canada	119	120	129	131	127	132
Mexico	14	9	8	12	14	15
United States	1,760	1,876	2,048	2,088	2,144	2,197
North America	1,893	2,005	2,185	2,231	2,285	2,344
Brazil	50	55	60	63	65	65
South America	50	55	60	63	65	65
Belgium-Luxembourg	6	6	4	4	4	4
Denmark	2	3	3	4	5	6
France	332	387	432	487	520	540
Germany	96	118	145	149	165	178
Greece	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ireland	16	16	16	16	16	16
Italy	250	257	279	273	273	273
Netherlands	27	27	30	32	35	34
Portugal	28	29	30	33	29	32
Spain	21	21	29	27	28	30
United Kingdom	210	230	223	242	240	245
EC-12	991	1,097	1,194	1,270	1,318	1,361
Poland	15	15	15	15	15	15
Yugoslavia	15	12	11	10	7	6
Eastern Europe	30	27	26	25	22	21
FSU-12	115	120	90	75	70	60
Former USSR	115	120	90	75	70	60
Israel	55	56	52	60	62	64
Middle East	55	56	52	60	62	64
TOTAL 4/	3,134	3,360	3,607	3,724	3,822	3,915

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Total includes 31 countries.

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 20

EGG PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Million Eggs)

COUNTRY/REGION	1988	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 3/
Canada	5,721	5,719	5,661	5,666	5,680	5,630
Mexico	17,859	17,950	18,040	19,840	20,500	21,110
United States	69,410	67,178	67,984	69,094	70,243	70,200
North America	92,990	90,847	91,685	94,600	96,423	96,940
Argentina	3,300	3,350	3,900	4,550	4,600	4,730
Brazil	14,850	12,174	13,454	13,655	14,200	14,750
Venezuela	2,700	2,600	1,146	1,928	2,223	2,400
South America	20,850	18,124	18,500	20,133	21,023	21,880
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,830	2,724	2,941	3,134	3,165	3,197
Denmark	1,366	1,410	1,409	1,435	1,470	1,495
France	15,300	15,050	14,629	15,300	15,500	15,700
Germany	17,960	17,794	16,800	15,525	15,750	15,600
Greece	2,485	2,507	2,566	2,514	2,500	2,550
Ireland	640	640	640	640	640	640
Italy	11,234	11,223	11,454	11,568	11,570	11,570
Netherlands	10,761	10,660	10,801	10,762	11,000	10,800
Portugal	1,633	1,520	1,590	1,671	1,750	1,700
Spain	10,856	10,140	10,659	10,184	10,300	10,400
United Kingdom	11,736	10,547	10,658	11,006	11,416	11,420
EC-12	86,801	84,215	84,147	83,739	85,061	85,072
Austria	1,757	1,695	1,664	1,691	1,696	1,700
Finland	1,304	1,288	1,232	1,077	1,045	990
Switzerland	708	693	635	628	628	631
Other West Europe	3,769	3,676	3,531	3,396	3,369	3,321
Bulgaria	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850
Czechoslovakia	5,596	5,628	5,665	5,325	5,320	5,320
Hungary	4,695	4,250	4,300	4,200	4,100	4,100
Poland	8,220	8,200	7,649	6,500	7,000	7,500
Romania	7,650	7,600	7,100	6,900	7,100	7,200
Yugoslavia	4,972	4,700	4,566	4,420	4,290	4,300
East Europe	33,983	33,228	32,130	30,195	30,660	31,270
FSU-12	82,204	82,033	79,086	76,675	68,980	65,250
Baltic States	2,846	2,821	2,639	2,560	2,370	2,280
Former USSR	85,050	84,854	81,725	79,235	71,350	67,530
Israel	1,902	1,898	1,843	1,797	1,873	1,841
Saudi Arabia	2,765	2,800	2,900	2,990	3,000	3,040
Turkey	6,200	7,200	7,500	7,300	8,000	8,100
Middle East	10,867	11,898	12,243	12,087	12,873	12,981
Algeria	3,200	3,400	3,470	3,600	3,650	3,650
Egypt	2,840	3,000	3,200	2,900	2,950	3,000
South Africa	3,723	4,012	4,164	4,260	4,315	4,355
Africa	9,763	10,412	10,834	10,760	10,915	11,005
China	139,100	140,900	158,920	185,000	195,000	205,000
Hong Kong	40	34	34	33	33	33
Japan	40,137	40,383	39,850	41,700	43,000	43,000
Korea, Republic of	7,204	6,919	7,145	7,770	8,000	8,500
Taiwan	4,400	4,450	4,500	4,500	4,550	4,800
Asia	190,881	192,686	210,449	239,003	250,583	261,333
Australia	3,238	3,286	3,468	3,540	3,710	3,784
Oceania	3,238	3,286	3,468	3,540	3,710	3,784
TOTAL 4/	538,192	533,226	548,712	576,688	585,967	595,116

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Total includes 54 Countries.

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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